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Italy to remove waste from Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Rome has agreed to pay \$3 million to send a ship to remove Italian waste dumped in Lebanon. Italian Ambassador Antonio Mancini said Wednesday. Mancini, who made the announcement after a meeting with acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, said Italy would remove and destroy the toxic material to "save Lebanon and the Mediterranean region from these dangerous substances." Official sources said 2,411 tonnes of foul-smelling waste had been dumped in Lebanon since September. Mancini denied Italy's involvement and said the waste was dumped in Lebanon following an agreement between private Lebanese and Italian firms. He did not set a time for the shipment's reloading but said his government was doing its utmost to speed it up. The dumping forced Lebanese away from their beaches and fishermen were worried about possible contamination. Mancini did not identify the new dump site, but Health Minister Joseph Al Hashem said last week following a meeting with an Italian expert that the shipment would be taken to an unspecified location in the Pacific.

Kuwait reserves arms options

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait said Wednesday it would look elsewhere for arms if the U.S. Congress blocked its purchase of advanced fighter-bombers. "We are not forced to take from America," Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted as saying by the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA). The Reagan administration wants to sell 40 F/A-18 Hornet jets to Kuwait as part of a \$1.9 billion package. But some U.S. congressmen oppose the deal. A cabinet decree published in newspapers Wednesday said Kuwait planned to draw up to \$5.5 billion from its reserves over the next 10 years for extra defence spending. The U.S. Congress is now reviewing the Kuwait request for the jets and 300 air-to-ground Maverick missiles (See page 5). KUNA quoted Sabah as saying Kuwait had a policy of diversifying its arms sources. "We have a variety of alternatives in case the U.S. Congress blocks the deal," Sheikh Sabah said. He added: "Kuwait's policy is based on the diversification of weaponry sources regardless of the manufacturing country."

Jordan Times

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AROUND THE WORLD...

U.S. court rules in favour of PLO

NEW YORK (AP) — A federal judge ruled Wednesday that the U.S. government cannot close the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) observer mission to the United Nations. U.S. Judge Edmund Palmieri found that the "anti-terrorism" act passed by Congress does not supersede U.S. obligations to its 1947 headquarters agreement with the U.N. "The language of the headquarters agreement, the longstanding practice under it, and the interpretation given it by the parties to it, leave no doubt that it places an obligation upon the United States to refrain from impairing the function of the PLO observer mission," Palmieri wrote in a 37-page opinion.

Arab ministers to meet on uprising

TUNIS (R) — A group of Arab information ministers is to meet in Tunis next month to discuss how best to support the Palestinian revolt in the Israeli-occupied territories, the official news agency TAP said Wednesday. The ministers, whose meeting the Arab League has proposed for July 5-6, are to discuss how to coordinate efforts in the field of information. TAP added. The meeting was proposed by Tunisia and the ministers are from countries belonging to a committee formed in January to organise support for the uprising. Its members are Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi.

U.S. prosecutor law upheld

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. supreme court Wednesday upheld the independent special prosecutor law inspired by the Watergate scandal and invoked in the Iran-contra criminal conspiracy case. In a major defeat for the Reagan administration, the highest U.S. court voted 7-1 to declare constitutional the 10-year-old law that provided for special prosecutors to investigate possible crimes by top government officials. The ruling will help clear the way for fired White House aide Oliver North to stand trial on a wide range of criminal charges brought by a special prosecutor who investigated the Iran-contra scandal.

28 bodies recovered from landslide

CATAK, Turkey (AP) — Search teams Wednesday pulled out 28 mud-covered bodies from the ruins of a coffeehouse which was swept away by a landslide in this mountain village. One of the bodies was identified as Birgit Hastenteufel, a 25-year-old social worker from Bamberg, West Germany. Two other West German tourists remained listed as missing in last Thursday's slide. Turkish officials said eight of the recovered bodies were not on the missing list of 55 people, raising the expected death toll from the disaster to at least 63.

Accused confesses to Khartoum attack

KHARTOUM (R) — A 23-year-old Palestinian confessed in court Wednesday to hurling a bomb into the dining room of a Khartoum hotel, killing five Britons and two Sudanese. Imad Ahmad is one of five Palestinians facing the death penalty if found guilty of the twin attacks on the Acropole Hotel and Sudan Club May 15 in which 21 people were injured. Presiding Judge Ahmad Al Beshir read out a confession made by Ahmad to a judge in which he described carrying out the bombing, which brought down the dining room ceiling and started a fire. Ahmad denied being a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation or an extremist Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal. Ahmad said he was a member of the Arab Revolutionary Cells.

S. Africa says it killed 300 Cubans, Angolans

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The South African army said Wednesday it had killed more than 300 Cuban and Angolan troops in battles Monday. Brigadier Pieter Gagliano, the army's chief of operations, speaking at a press conference, raised the previous reported death toll of 200 Cubans and Angolans killed in air and ground attacks around the Calucue Dam in southern Angola. Pretoria said earlier that 12 white South Africans had died (See page 8). The official Angolan news agency Angop said 26 white South African soldiers died in the battle and ridiculed the claim that more than 300 Cuban and Angolan troops had been killed.

Waldheim sends message to Assad

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Hafez Al Assad received a written message from Austrian President Kurt Waldheim Wednesday, the Syrian Arab News Agency reported. It said the message was delivered by Thomas Klestil, general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, during a meeting with Assad. The agency did not divulge details of the message.

Murphy delivers message to Sheikh Isa

BAHRAIN (AP) — U.S. envoy Richard Murphy Wednesday delivered a verbal message from President Ronald Reagan to the Emir of Bahrain dealing with bilateral ties, the Gulf News Agency reported. It said the meeting between Murphy and Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa dealt with developments of the situation in the Gulf, Middle East problems and improvement of bilateral ties between Bahrain and the United States. It provided no further details.

Britain proposes revision of secrets act

LONDON (R) — The British government, embroiled in rows over the limits of state secrecy, said Wednesday it planned to scrap antiquated laws which even make it illegal to report the kind of tea drunk by civil servants. It presented draft proposals to narrow the scope of section two of the 1911 Official Secrets Act and make disclosure of information an offence only when it is harmful to the public interest.

Israel will counter 'missile threat'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday that Israel, alert to a growing build-up of dangerous, sophisticated missiles in Arab countries, was developing a response to the threat. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres also vowed Israeli "scientists and technological and engineering people will find a reply" to a proliferation of missiles and chemical weapons. The reply to a proliferation of missiles and chemical weapons, came a day statements by the two leaders, carried on Israel Radio, came a day after the United States promised visiting Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin it would help develop an anti-ballistic missile in response to "ominous new military developments in the region."

Somali guerrilla chief pleads to U.N.

NAIROBI (AP) — Somali rebels have appealed to the United Nations to investigate alleged government massacres in the war-torn north and organise massive relief aid for other victims, a guerrilla spokesman said Wednesday. Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo, Somali spokesman said Wednesday, wrote to U.N. secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar last Saturday urging him to seek an "independent evaluation" of drugs and food needed by civilians caught in the cross fire in the past month, according to a copy of the four-page letter.

Upgraded cancer centre reopened

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Centre of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine at Al Bashir Hospital, recently up-graded at a cost of JD 750,000 was reopened Wednesday by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh. The Higher Council of Health passed a resolution in June 1986 recommending the up-grading of the centre, and since then the centre has taken on better qualified staff and more up-to-date equipment, according to the Ministry of Health.

"The equipment we got recently is not available anywhere else in the region," the centre's director, Samir Al Kayed, said. "Experts have praised the centre and its staff, and have ascertained that Jordan will not need anything more than this until the year 2000," he said.

In light of that, Kayed said, "there are no plans for expanding the centre in the near future."

Kayed said the experts suggested that should any new cancer centres open up soon, they should be located in Irbid and Mafrqa.

The ministry said 600 patients visited the centre last year, while the outpatient visits amounted to

3,000 including both old and new cases.

In June 1988, an old cobalt machine was replaced by two brand new ones, while a new linear accelerator was installed for the treatment of tumours. New radiation protection equipment, standardised in Syria, were purchased, in addition to a "superficial machine" used to treat skin cancer patients, according to Kayed.

The ministry said chemotherapy was also introduced at the centre. The centre now receives an average of 60 patients daily.

Four qualified Jordanian physicians are working at the new centre, in addition to a part-time physician from the Royal Medical Services. The centre also employs eight technicians in addition to six physicists specialised in medical physics and radiology protection.

"The physicians are the cornerstone of the work done here," Kayed said. "They were trained on these machines abroad."

Hamzeh toured the centre Wednesday and was briefed on the centre's new equipment. A number of Arab and foreign ambassadors attended the opening, in addition to the World Health Organisation's representative in Jordan.

Jordan to get additional technical aid from U.S.

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Cabinet has approved an amendment to a U.S.-Jordanian agreement on technical assistance to promote the Kingdom's private sector's services.

Under the amendment, Jordan will obtain \$5.5 million grant instead of \$2.5 million as originally agreed on.

In September last year, the U.S., through its Agency for International Development office in Jordan, granted the government \$2 million to help it cover the cost of technical assistance services involved in the country's

1986-1990 five year plan. The amount covered the cost of a programme of administrative training for public and private sectors managers aimed at increasing production efficiency and creating new jobs.

The Cabinet decided to appoint Dr. Burhan Shreideh as director general of the Labour Ministry's Vocational Training Corporation as of July 1, 1988. Shreideh succeeds Munther Al Masri, who is now secretary-general of the Ministry of Education.

Montazeri calls for merger of all forces

NICOSIA (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's designated heir has urged the merger of Iran's armed forces and Revolutionary Guards, citing the "duplication" as a cause for recent defeats in the war with Iraq. Tebran Radio reported Wednesday.

Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri spoke Tuesday to a gathering of thousands of Iranians at his home Qom, 160 kilometres south of Tebran, said the broadcast.

There have been sharp differences in Iran's religious hierarchy over the military formations, especially after three recent defeats in the war with Iraq.

Iraqi forces retook the southern Fao peninsula, occupied by the Iranians in a 1986 offensive, in April. This month, the Iraqis launched two assaults, recapturing heights in Shalamcheh, in the northern Kurdistan province, and the oil-rich Majnoon Islands near the southern city of Basra.

The Revolutionary Guards comprise militants most loyal to the revolutionary patriarch, and control the basij (war volunteers). They have a command

totally independent from the regular armed forces and coordination between the two formations has been poor for several months.

Montazeri said: "The issue of the armed forces and the Revolutionary Guards is now the issue of the day. This difficulty should be solved in a sensible way by creating a single, powerful military organisation, under whatever name, to prevent the duplication."

"We should solve this problem once and for all," he said.

He said that the recent appointment of the powerful parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, as commander in chief of Iran's armed forces was part of the effort to end the duplication.

Khomeini appointed Rafsanjani in a decree issued on June 2. The patriarch himself had held that post since the rise of the Islamic revolution to power.

After his appointment, Rafsanjani said he would work for establishing a joint command for the army and Revolutionary Guards, his main power base, but would not at this stage merge the two formations.

Rocard wants action on everyday problems



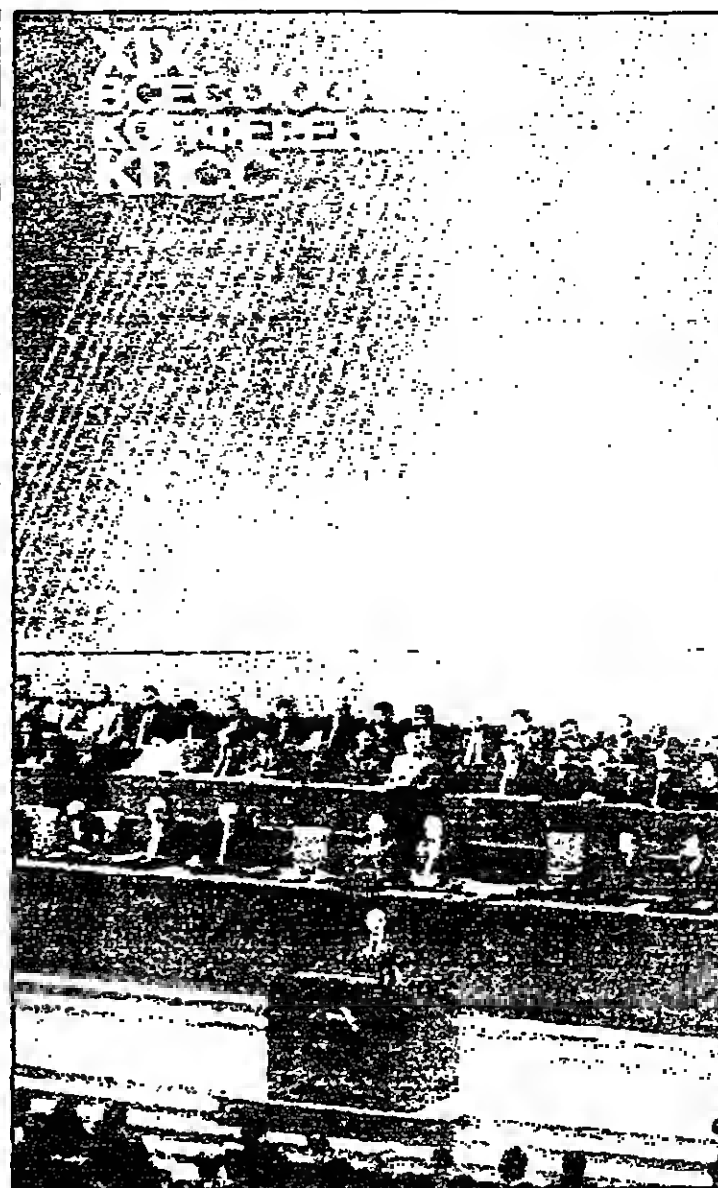
Michel Rocard

PARIS (R) — French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, delivering his first policy speech Wednesday, called on a divided parliament to back the efforts of his minority Socialist government to improve everyday life.

Rocard, whose Socialists are 13 seats short of a parliamentary majority, told the newly-elected National Assembly: "What France needs is day-to-day democracy... united efforts to improve everyday problems."

The 57-year-old prime minister spoke shortly after chairing the first policy meeting of his new government, broadened to include independents and centrists in a Socialist attempt to woo the centre. The Socialist Party remains France's largest.

The cabinet's opening moves were to agree to increase the



Mikhail Gorbachev addresses the Soviet Communist Party conference in Moscow Tuesday.

Reform theme dominates Soviet party conference

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A delegate to the Soviet Communist Party conference got a nod and murmur of assent from Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev Wednesday when he said reforms were needed at the centre of power too.

Vladimir Kalashnikov, party chief in Volgograd region in South Russia, was shown on television taking part in discussion of radical plans for reform and greater democracy, outlined by Gorbachev in a keynote speech when the conference opened Tuesday.

The official TASS news agency said delegates resumed deliberations at the extraordinary conference, the first held since 1941, at about 10 a.m.

Kalashnikov, accusing central party organs of getting too bound up with local government issues, turned round from the podium to address Gorbachev directly.

"We all need to restructure ourselves, both at local level and right here too," he said. The Soviet leader nodded and murmured his agreement.

Restructuring or "perestroika" is the term used by Gorbachev to describe his programme for political, social and economic reform of Soviet society.

On Wednesday, only brief extracts were televised of the conference, which went into closed session after Gorbachev's speech calling for "full-blooded democracy with no reservations."

Another delegate, a factory director from the industrial town of Ivanovo east of Moscow, told a television interviewer at the

Kremlin Palace of Congresses that for him the most important aspect of reform was decentralisation.

Kalashnikov declared his delegation's full support for the ideas in Gorbachev's report and called for abolishing petty-minded attitudes which he said threatened "to bring us back to the swamp of stagnation."

He was using the official term for the period under the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The conference, the first of its kind in 47 years, later charged a commission with drafting documents on political and economic reforms outlined Tuesday by Gorbachev. TASS said the delegates would draw up a separate document on the prickly issue of ethnic relations, as well as proposals for legal reform, openness and the "struggle with bureaucracy."

TASS said a rule limiting speeches at the closed-door conference was adopted to stop wasting time with delegates reporting on their own activities and congratulating the chamber for its conduct of the discussion, which the agency said "took much time."

Gorbachev proposed overhauling Soviet political institutions by creation of a powerful full-time parliament and a presidency with powers akin to those of many Western heads of state.

The Soviet leader's proposals, contained in a 3½ hour televised speech, left many questions unanswered about the future role of the Communist Party and of its general secretary, the post Gorbachev holds.

minimum guaranteed wage and approve a peace plan for France's troubled Pacific territory of New Caledonia. The scheme is to go before parliament next week.

Outlining his programme, Rocard called for national reconciliation with the accent on performance rather than on political nit-picking.

Rocard hand-picked his odd assortment of 48 ministers — only half of them Socialists — after general elections this month saw the Socialists fall 13 seats short of a parliamentary majority.

The inconclusive ballot left him having to rely on either centrist or communist votes to pass legislation.

As a consequence, Rocard Tuesday brought in three well-known centrist leaders, two of them close to former conservative

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who is tipped as a possible future ally of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

The two most prominent centrists to join Rocard's cabinet, Jean-Pierre Soisson and Jean-Marie Rausch, both admitted they had agreed only after consulting Barre.

In a move seen as politically significant, Soisson was given the key portfolio of labour, employment and training while Rausch was named foreign trade minister.

Key government posts such as defence, finance, and foreign affairs remained unchanged from his first, month-long government. Major portfolios were left in the hands of veteran Socialist Party leaders.

Israeli troops tear-gas Arab schoolgirls in peaceful rally

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli police fired tear-gas Wednesday at dozens of teen-age Palestinian schoolgirls demonstrating peacefully outside the U.S. consulate. In the occupied West Bank, troops shot and wounded two Palestinians, hospital officials said.

Police threw the tear-gas at the consulate in Arab Jerusalem despite a request by American officials that it not be used, a U.S. spokesman said, adding that the Americans planned to raise the issue with Israeli officials.

Also in Arab Jerusalem, protesters stoned a police van, breaking its windows, while in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan, police arrested an Arab from the Gaza Strip after he allegedly stoned passers-by, Israel Radio said.

The U.S. consulate spokesman said police hurled tear-gas after the schoolgirls, who were protesting the closure of their school, left the consulate parking lot and as the half-hour demonstration appeared to be breaking up.

He said the girls did not throw stones and held up handwritten signs saying: "Please open our schools." About 30 policemen were at the scene and some 75 girls staged the sit-in, said the spokesman.

The girls, mostly 13- and 14-year-olds, were seen fleeing the gas, many of them coughing and covering their faces with their hands.

Police spokesman Rafi Levi put the number of demonstrating schoolgirls at 200.

Levi said several schoolgirls were arrested outside a school in Arab Jerusalem for allegedly trying to incite fellow students to protest.

Israeli officials have closed 34 schools in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank, contending schools are a central source of anti-Israeli protests since the uprising began nearly seven months ago.

Troops, meanwhile, shot and wounded two Palestinians near the marketplace in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, officials

(Continued on page 3)

Shultz may return to Mideast in July

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may return to the Middle East next month for his fourth peace mission this year despite the apparent lack of progress, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

Under-Secretary of State Richard Armacost said as he left Israel after a three-day visit: "We discussed the possibility of a visit in July of Secretary of State Shultz."

An Israeli official said Shultz was likely to visit Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Syria again in mid-July or early August, but cautioned against expecting progress towards peace talks before Israeli and U.S. elections in November.

He said Shultz regarded the trip as "the maintenance of the peace process" but realised there was no hope of convening an international conference to launch Arab-Israeli talks this year.

"Nobody expects any real progress in this area, let alone a breakthrough," the Israeli aide said. But he said there could be progress in the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on a Middle East solution.

Israeli officials have said Armacost's talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres covered current conditions in the occupied territories and Israeli concern over Chinese-made ground-to-ground missiles reportedly being purchased by Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The Shultz plan is favoured by Peres but opposed by Shamir. U.S. embassy spokesman Donald Cofman said no arrangements were made yet for the Shultz visit.

"No decision about the visit has been made. It is still at the stage of discussions," he told the AP.

Cofman noted, however, that Shultz had indicated a willingness to return to the region after his last shuttle in May "if such a visit can produce something useful."

The Israeli daily Maariv reported that a final decision would be taken after a scheduled meeting between Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Vladimir P. Polyakov, head of the Middle East desk in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The two are to meet in Europe next month.

Israeli spokesman Alon Liel said the two-day meeting would be devoted to ironing out U.S.-Soviet differences over the role of superpowers in the proposed international forum.

Armacost arrived in Cairo later Wednesday.

He was scheduled to have talks until Friday on a wide range of international problems with Prime Minister Arafat Sedki, Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdal Meguid.

U.S. officials said Armacost's talks would focus mainly on global questions and were not related specifically to the U.S. Middle East peace initiative or to the current hot issue between Washington and Cairo — U.S. charges that two Egyptian officers tried to smuggle U.S. missile equipment to Egypt.

Talents gather in an ancient land

By Mariam Shahin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN: On the mountain ranges of the south-western Soviet Union, lies Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. From May 24 to June 3 this beautiful historic city was the sight of the 10th International Film Festival, its title commemorated the new Soviet policy of Perestroika, it was named the Tenth International Film Festival for Peace and Progress for all People of the World.

Delegations came from all corners of the world to participate with film entries or as observers. Jordan's delegation consisted of Producer/Director Adnan Ramahi, Fashion Designer Hana Sadeq Beraudo, and Journalist Fakhri Kawar.

20 centuries old

"We loved the place before we arrived," said Beraudo, who was on her first visit to the Soviet Union. The province of Uzbekistan has a population which is almost entirely Muslim.

Tashkent, its capital, has a population of 2 million, and is estimated to be 20 centuries old.

Three quarters of the city was destroyed in 1966 by an earthquake. It was thus rebuilt with all the latest building techniques and wide avenues.

The city is very modern and the latest technological devices in hospitals, transport and hotel accommodations are all very evident, according to Ramahi.

The best part of the festival, according to Beraudo was "the cultural contacts we made, there

were people literally from every country of the world." Most countries in Asia, Africa, North and South America as well as Europe sent delegations.

Third World themes dominate

Participants from the developing world were particularly interested in discussing the themes of films and how they were being treated in the different countries. Among the most vibrant themes was the role of women in developing countries, illiteracy and poverty.

Although almost all Arab countries sent delegations to the festival only Algeria, Egypt, and Iraq had official film entries.

A Tunisian delegate served on the jury bench. Egypt's Najla Fathi received the "Best Actress" Award for the role she played in Hind and Camilla. Great Bri-

tain's entry, Cry for Freedom, received the Best Picture Award. The movie deals with South Africa and its struggle against apartheid. The second, or silver prize was awarded to an Indian film which deals with philosophy of life and death and its presence in Indian society.

"Everything was made available to us," said Ramahi. "We would listen to the film over the headphones, they were translated to us in three languages, English, French and German." The delegations mingled and "every night we went to a different restaurant, there are Chinese, Arabic, Greek and Italian restaurants all over Tashkent and Samarkand," a historic neighbouring city. "Of course we had lots of caviar as well," Beraudo said.

"A lot of delegations asked us

about the development of the Jordanian film industry and expressed their disappointment that there was no film entry from Jordan. Of course we explained that Jordan's film industry is still in its infancy," Beraudo said.

A major attraction was the Turkish baths, which are still very common in Uzbekistan. "Men would go to their section and women to theirs. Natural oils are massaged onto the skin and scalp and when the 'assisting ladies' finish smoothing your skin it will have a natural shine, no additional creams or lotions are necessary to make it smooth."

Ramahi commented that "these are some of the old wonders that still exist in this area which really is very Middle Eastern in all aspects."

The Abbassid legacy

"One of the things I found quite embarrassing was that our taxi drivers would know more about the Arab World than we would know about them. It was amazing to see how much their culture has been influenced by ours," Beraudo noted.

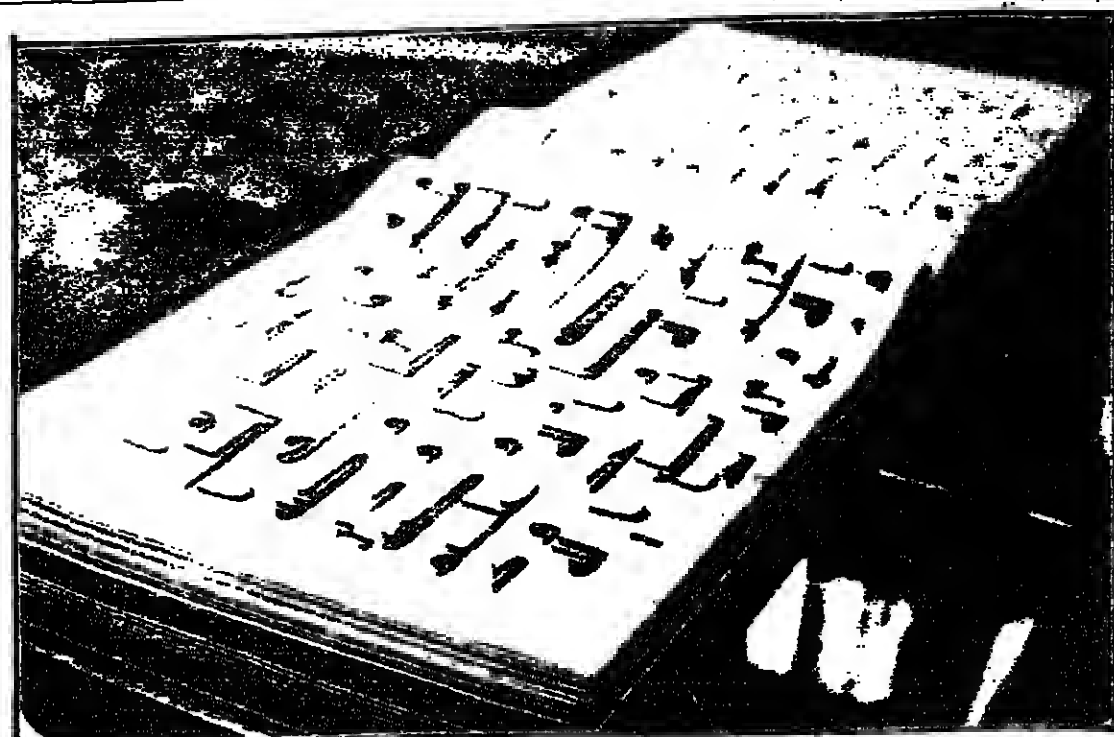
The mosques and schools have all been built in the style of the Abbassids.

The Abbassid Dynasty had great if not predominant influence on the architecture of the area as a whole, it is especially visible in the cities, according to Ramahi.

Certain mosques, schools and entire quarters of Samarkand, which was the historic Mongolian capital of Ghengis Khan and Tamerlane, seemed like replicas of existing mosques, schools and quarters of Baghdad and other cities in ancient Mesopotamia," according to Beraudo who grew up in Iraq.

The Tillya-Kari Madrasah (1646-1660) in Samarkand is an exact replica of a school in Baghdad. Schools were built directly adjacent, if not connected to, as is the case with Tillya-Kari, the mosque, for the teaching would be from the Koran. Thus you have the Arabic word of university (Jamia) so close to the word mosque (Jame'a).

"The suqs look very much like our old suqs as well, all the spices



Arabic calligraphy is evidence of Uzbekistan's Islamic heritage

and vegetables we use are available, green za'atar, kusbars and so forth. The traditional folk dances have similarities to those of Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. We really felt as if we had never left home," Beraudo commented.

Beraudo, who designs women's

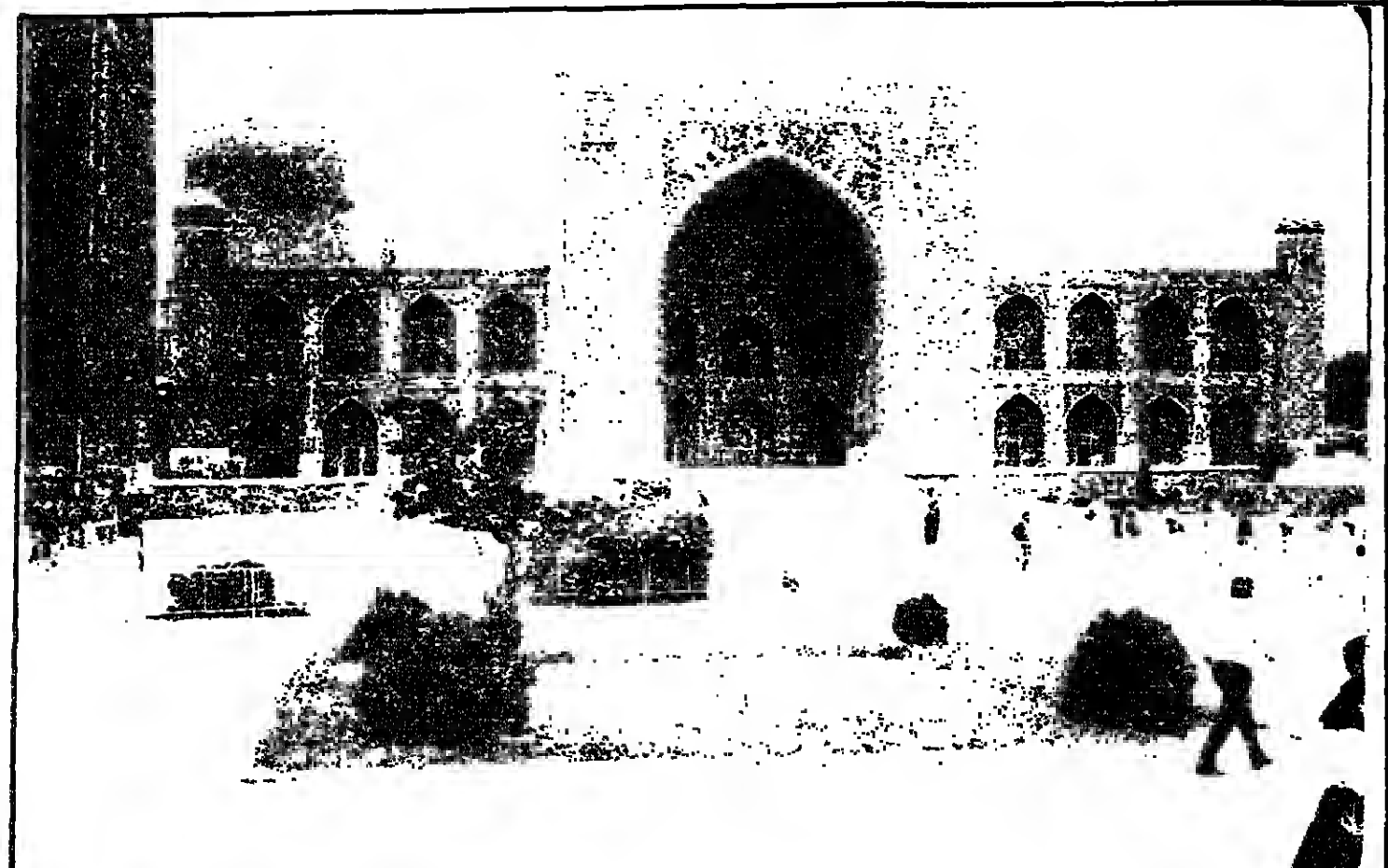
fashions which have traditional patterns but modern designs, took twelve of her creations with her as well as twelve Palestinian "thobs" she came back without any of her original 24 outfits.

"People in the street, as well as members of participating delega-

tions wanted to buy the cloths off my back. They liked them so much that on the last day I made a deal with them, we exchanged national dresses." Beraudo's husband did not recognise her at the airport, she came back wearing an Indian sari.



A scene in the suq of Tashkent



The Tillya-Kari Madrasah (1646-1660) in Samarkand is evidence of the areas Abbassid heritage.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>Tel. 77111-19</div><div>PROGRAMME ONE</div><div>15:30 Koran</div><div>15:35 Children programmes</div><div>18:25 Moving Camera</div><div>18:50 Health and Life (local)</div><div>19:20 News report</div><div>19:40 Programme review</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:35 Arabic series</div><div>21:40 Preview of the new programme cycle</div><div>22:10 Film in Arabic</div><div>23:00 News summary in Arabic</div><div>23:10 Film continued</div><div>PROGRAMME TWO</div><div>18:00 Rue Carnot</div><div>18:30 Le Monde magique de chantal Goya</div><div>19:00 News in French</div><div>19:15 Un DB De Plus</div><div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 Charlie Chaplin</div><div>21:10 Preview of the new programme cycle</div><div>22:05 News in English</div><div>22:20 Feature film: "Stranger on My Land"</div><div>RADIO JORDAN</div><div>855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 454 KHz, SW</div><div>Tel. 77111-19</div><div>07:00 Light Music</div><div>07:30 Newsdesk</div><div>08:00 Morning Show</div><div>10:00 News Summary</div><div>10:05 Morning Show Cont.</div><div>11:00 Country Music</div><div>11:30 Hiverville: The story of Minnow</div><div>12:00 News Summary</div><div>12:05 News Summary</div><div>13:05 Pop Session</div><div>14:00 News Bulletin</div><div>14:10 Instrumental</div><div>14:30 Concert Hour</div><div>15:00 News Summary</div><div>16:00 News Summary</div><div>16:05 Instrumental</div><div>16:30 Old Favorites</div><div>17:00 Hiverville: The story of Minnow</div><div>17:30 Good Vibrations</div><div>18:00 News Summary</div><div>18:05 Our Mutual Friend</div><div>18:30 Music</div><div>19:00 Newsdesk</div><div>19:30 Date with a Star</div><div>20:00 Evening Show</div><div>21:00 News Summary</div></div>	<div><div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div><div>EXHIBITIONS</div><div>★ A permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle.</div><div>★ A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel.</div><div>★ Sculptures by Salam Al Madamha at the Jordan Cultural Centre.</div><div>★ An art exhibition by Nabil Shahadeh at the Jordan National Gallery.</div><div>★ A book exhibition at Salt Municipality.</div><div>★ Art exhibition: "Jordan 88", The Royal Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.</div><div>FILMS</div><div>★ Film: "Giocobbe, l'uomo che lotta con Dio", The Haya Arts Centre at 8:00 p.m.</div><div>★ Film: "Terms of Endearment" The American Centre at 7:00 p.m.</div><div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div><div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267</div><div>American Centre 64371</div><div>American Centre Library 641520</div><div>British Council 6361478</div><div>French Cultural Centre 637009</div><div>Goethe Institute 641903</div><div>Soviet Cultural Centre 642203</div><div>Spanish Cultural Centre 624049</div><div>Turkish Cultural Centre 639777</div><div>Haya Arts Centre 661816</div><div>Y.W.C.A. 641743</div><div>Y.W.C.A. 642551</div><div>Amman Municipal Library 636111</div><div>Univ. of Jordan Library 843555</div><div>MUSEUMS</div><div>"Children's Heritage and Science Museum," Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.</div><div>13:05 Country Music</div><div>14:00 News Bulletin</div><div>14:10 Jordan Weekly</div><div>14:30 Jordan Weekly</div><div>15:00 News Summary</div><div>16:05 Good Old Days</div><div>16:30 Old Favorites</div><div>17:00 News Summary</div><div>18:05 Top Twenty</div><div>19:00 Music</div><div>20:00 Obcovering Music</div><div>20:30 Pop Talk</div><div>21:00 Jazz Hour</div><div>22:00 Rhythm and Blues</div><div>23:00 The Musical in Review</div><div>24:00 Close Down</div><div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div><div>639, 720, 1323 KHz</div><div>07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Country Style</div><div>07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News</div><div>08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: </div></div>	<div><div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div><div>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 532845, where it should always be verified.</div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div><div>10:00 Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:25 Riyadh (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>10:35 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>10:40 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>11:30 Lamaca (RJ)</div><div>11:40 London (RJ)</div><div>11:50 Athens (RJ)</div><div>12:00 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>12:05 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)</div><div>12:10 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>12:15 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>12:20 Rome (RJ)</div><div>12:25 Tokyo (RJ)</div><div>20:45 Taipei (RJ)</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>11:25 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>12:30 Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>13:20 Cairo (MS)</div><div>13:25 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>13:30 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)</div><div>13:40 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>13:45 Doha (RJ)</div><div>13:50 Amman (RJ)</div><div>14:00 Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>14:05 Zurich, Lutetia (SR)</div><div>14:10 Paris (RJ)</div><div>14:15 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>14:20 London, Cairo (BA)</div><div>DEPARTURES</div><div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div><div>07:45 Agaba (RJ)</div><div>11:45 Rome (RJ)</div><div>12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)</div><div>12:10 Athens (RJ)</div><div>12:15 Tripoli (RJ)</div><div>12:20 Frankfurt, London (RJ)</div><div>13:15 Paris (RJ)</div><div>13:30 Lamaca (RJ)</div><div>14:00 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>14:05 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>14:10 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>14:15 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)</div><div>14:20 Los Angeles, Miami, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>14:25 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>14:30 Rome (RJ)</div><div>14:35 Tokyo (RJ)</div><div>14:40 Taipei (RJ)</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>10:10 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:25 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Muscat, Doha (RJ)</div><div>10:35 Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>10:40 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>10:50 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>10:55 Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Paris (RJ)</div><div>11:05 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>11:10 London, Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>11:15 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>11:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>11:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>10:10 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:25 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Muscat, Doha (RJ)</div><div>10:35 Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>10:40 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>10:50 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>10:55 Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Paris (RJ)</div><div>11:05 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>11:10 London, Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>11:15 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>11:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>11:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div></div>	<div><div>EMERGENCIES</div><div>Amman governorate 891228</div><div>Amman Civil Defence 198, 199</div><div>Civil Defence (RJ) 271293, 273131</div><div>Civil Defence Qawasmeh 770733</div><div>Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306</div><div>Ambulance 193, 775111</div><div>Amman downtown fire brigade 198</div><div>First aid 636341</div><div>Blood Bank 826272</div><div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div><div>Fire headquarters 622993</div><div>Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881</div><div>Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777</div><div>Police headquarters 639141</div><div>Traffic police 896300/7</div><div>Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881</div><div>Municipal water complaints 771258</div><div>Queen Alia Intl. Airport 532845</div><div>NIGHT DUTY</div><div>AMMAN:</div><div>Dr. Majed Abu Smeinah 881635</div><div>Dr. Abdul Majid Al Sha'ir 791405</div><div>Dr. Muhammad Allan 894896</div><div>Dr. Naji Tayyem 845444</div><div>Firas pharmacy 661912</div><div>Ferdows pharmacy 79636</div><div>Al Asma pharmacy 637055</div><div>Nairoh pharmacy 625672</div><div>Al Salam pharmacy 636730</div><div>Yacoub pharmacy 634945</div><div>Shmeisani pharmacy 637606</div><div>TAXIS:</div><div>Tala taxi 640031</div><div>Venice taxi 64584</div><div>Asfour taxi 623230</div><div>Tameer taxi 813581</div><div>Hishida taxi 663003</div><div>Hosni taxi 661081</div><div>Sayed taxi 664322</div><div>Middle East taxi 664615</div><div>IRSID:</div><div>Dr. Ahmad Al Hawik 1</div><div>Al Shara'a pharmacy 985236</div><div>ZARQA:</div><div>Dr. Maysun Hanna 1</div><div>Khalil pharmacy 98417</div><div>GENERAL</div><div>Jordan Television 771111-19</div><div>Radio Jordan 771111-19</div><div>Ministry of Tourism 642101</div><div>Hotel complaints 666412</div><div>Price complaints 661176</div><div>Telephone Information 12</div><div>Jordan and Middle East calls 10</div><div>Oman calls 17</div><div>Repair service 11</div></div>
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<div><div>FOR FRIDAY</div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>Tel. 77111-19</div><div>PROGRAMME ONE</div><div>10:00 Koran</div><div>10:30 Children programmes</div><div>11:55 Religious programme</div><div>12:20 Friday's prayer</div><div>13:30 News Summary</div><div>14:25 Religious seminar</div><div>15:15 Film</div><div>16:15 Viewer's choice (Arabic)</div><div>19:40 Programme review</div><div>20:00 News in Arabic</div><div>20:30 A programme on the occupied Arab territories</div><div>21:00 Arabic series</div><div>22:00 Varieties</div><div>23:00 News summary in Arabic</div><div>PROGRAMME TWO</div><div>17:30 Feature film: "Oubli moi Mandoline"</div></div>	<div><div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div><div>639, 720, 1323 KHz</div><div>07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Country Style</div><div>07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News</div><div>08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: </div></div>	<div><div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div><div>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 532845, where it should always be verified.</div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div><div>10:10 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:25 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Muscat, Doha (RJ)</div><div>10:35 Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>10:40 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>10:50 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>10:55 Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Paris (RJ)</div><div>11:05 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>11:10 London, Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>11:15 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>11:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>11:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div><div>10:10 Damascus (RJ)</div><div>10:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>10:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:25 Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>10:30 Muscat, Doha (RJ)</div><div>10:35 Bahrain (RJ)</div><div>10:40 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div><div>10:45 Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>10:50 Cairo (RJ)</div><div>10:55 Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>11:00 Paris (RJ)</div><div>11:05 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>11:10 London, Frankfurt (RJ)</div><div>11:15 Bangkok (RJ)</div><div>11:20 Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>11:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div></div>	<div><div>MARKET PRICES</div><div>Upper/lower prices in Jds per kg</div><div>Apple 400 / 360</div><div>Apricot 550 / 500</div><div>Banana 350 / 300</div><div>Beans (Mukammal) 300 / 250</div><div>Beans 340 / 280</div><div>Cabbage 120 / 80</div><div>Carrot 100 / 70</div><div>Cauliflower 230 / 180</div><div>Cust 100 / 70</div><div>Cucumber 140 / 100</div><div>Eggplant (large) 170 / 100</div><div>Eggplant (small) 160 / 120</div><div>Garlic 350 / 300</div><div>Grapes (black) 300 / 250</div><div>Grapes (green) 500 / 400</div><div>Lemon (green) 400 / 360</div><div>Lemon (yellow) 420 / 380</div><div>Mallow 90 / 60</div><div>Marrow 140 / 100</div><div>Onion (dry) 90 / 60</div><div>Onion (wet) 350 / 300</div><div>Okra 80 / 50</div><div>Peas 450 / 400</div><div>Pepper (hot) 340 / 280</div><div>Pepper (sweet) 140 / 100</div><div>Potato 160 / 120</div><div>Sweetcorn 140 / 100</div><div>Tomatoes 180 / 120</div><div>Watermelon 110 / 80</div><div>PRAYER TIMES</div><div>03:40 Fajr</div><div>05:26 Sunrise</div><div>14:28 Dhuhr</div><div>16:22 Asr</div><div>19:52 Maghrib</div><div>21:29 Isha</div></div>
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السلامة العامة

Regent receives cables on revolt anniversary

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has received a cable from Bahraini and Egyptian youth teams who took part in Jordanian celebrations marking the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt.

The two groups paid tribute to the Ministry of Youth's efforts to orient Arab groups from other Arab countries in the Kingdom, and the principles and objectives of the Great Arab Revolt which they described as the first phase of an Arab awakening in modern times.

The cable voiced the two groups' hope for more meetings of youth groups in Jordan to expound the principles and objectives of the Great Arab Revolt and its services to the Arab nation.

Prince Hassan received another cable from the president of the Jordanian Chemists Association (JCA) expressing appreciation for his patronage of the association's conference in Amman.

Princess Wijdan, Bisharat receive award

AMMAN (J.T.) — The French Ambassador to Jordan, Patrick Leclercq, has presented, on behalf of the French government, decorations in the "Ordre des Arts et Lettres" to Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts, and to Suheil Bisharat, director of the Jordan National Gallery, in recognition of their contribution to the success of the exhibition "La Voie Royale: 9000 Ans d'Art au Royaume de Jordanie" which took place in Paris during the winter 86-87, and to the development of Franco-Jordanian relations in the field of art.

The French ambassador underlined the special role played by Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali in the promotion of artistic creation in Jordan and paid tribute to the variety and richness of its pictorial creation, which contribute both to enhancing its national identity and to developing its dialogue with foreign cultures, in the open spirit that characterises the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Pilgrimage official returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi and an accompanying delegation returned to Amman Wednesday from Saudi Arabia after talks with the Saudi pilgrimage and Awqaf minister on arrangements for Jordanians making this year's pilgrimage to



Children taking part in the eighth Arab Children's Congress Wednesday visit the Children's forest west of Amman (Petra photo)

Participants of Arab congress meet members of Friends of Children Club

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Children taking part in the eighth Arab Children's Congress were Wednesday taken on a visit to the Children's Forest west of Amman where they joined Friends of the Children Club members in a clean up campaign and in other activities.

Wednesday's programme included visits to the Umm Uthaina Public Garden and meetings with

other members of the Friends of the Children's Club.

A number of children's supervisors, who were interviewed by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, voiced their appreciation and gratitude to Her Majesty Queen Noor for her continued support and for holding the annual congresses in Jordan.

They also expressed their

appreciation for the government's efforts to facilitate their visit and their participation in the country's different cultural and recreational activities.

Thursday's programme includes visits to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the Sahab Industrial City and the Al Ahli Recreational Centre in Amman.

Queen Noor to open 2 workshops Saturday on teaching gifted students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday will open two workshops on teaching gifted students organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in the course of on-going preparations for opening the Jubilee School in Jordan.

The first workshop will be attended by 40 male and female participants from different parts of the Kingdom. The participants, who have various specialisations, have been selected by the Ministry of Education from a variety of educational institutions.

The five-day workshop will review modern trends in education, especially in the endeavour to teach distinguished and talented students and define their needs.

The participants will examine plans for the projected Jubilee School and will discuss prospects to develop the curricula for the school, modern trends in preparing educational material which suit gifted students and methods of teaching them.

Dr. Bill Youngblood, principal and deputy director for academic programme at North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, and Dr. Linda Morris, state

executive director at North Carolina Association for the Gifted and Talented will deliver lectures at the workshop.

According to NHF officials the second workshop will deal with the development of subject matter for mathematics and sciences for the secondary level to match the needs of the gifted students.

The participants will be oriented on the most up-to-date trends in developing curricula and designing courses for teaching mathematics and sciences.

Lecturers in the second workshop include Andrew Barclay, lecturer in the Department of Science and Technology, and Jean Ferguson, mathematics instructor at the Department of Mathematics and Computing in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The model secondary school for gifted students will be established by the NHF in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's deep commitment to education and in

recognition of the great strides made by the country under his leadership.

The school will provide outstanding students from Jordan and other Arab countries with the highest quality education.

As a laboratory school, it will contribute to the development of education throughout the region, according to NHF sources.

They said that the Jubilee School conception of which marked the King's 50th birthday in 1985, will offer extensive educational opportunities and allow for concentrated study.

It is also expected to provide instruction and activities aimed to encourage self-reliance, high motivation, personal responsibility, skills of investigation, problem solving, creativity and independent thinking, according to these sources.

In January NHF distributed awards to three local engineering firms for their designs of the Jubilee School to be established in Jubeiha near Amman.

Rifai urges reexamination of land price for housing

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday urged concerned government authorities to re-examine prices of land used for building housing units, loans offered for the public to carry out such projects and interests on these loans with a view to remove obstacles that can impede the implementation of housing projects in the Kingdom.

"It is government policy in Jordan to provide suitable housing for different groups of the society, particularly for low-income families and the less fortunate among Jordanians," the prime minister stressed at a meeting held at the Urban Development Department (UDD) headquarters in Amman.

He said that all housing projects in the country should be provided with the best possible services and at the lowest possible cost.

"The government gives special attention to the housing sector in Jordan and will continue to support UDD housing projects in different parts of the Kingdom," Rifai noted.

UDD Director General Hisham Al Zaghba spoke at the outset of the meeting, outlining the department's duties and projects and future plans.

Zaghba briefed the meeting on difficulties encountered by his department in the course of implementing housing projects and the volume of funds required for such projects.

Zaghba also showed the audience a documentary film on the different stages of the UDD housing programme at an area east of Wihdat.

East Wihdat was formerly a squatter settlement where nearly 400 families lived in tin shacks in deplorable conditions, without basic services such as water, electricity or sanitation.

In an upgrading project that began at the end of 1982, the UDD negotiated security of tenure for the squatters, and assisted them in getting low-in-

terest loans from the Housing Bank to pay for their plots and build houses.

Sewers, water supply and electricity were installed, footpaths were built, and the area now has a community centre and a vocational training centre for women.

The East Wihdat project was selected as a demonstration project at the U.N. Commission on Human Settlements' tenth session that was held last year in Nairobi, Kenya.

UDD has carried out other projects around the Kingdom including one at Russeifa where it built 631 units, and at Marka and Aqaba.

UDD is currently carrying out another housing project at Um Nouwarah, scheduled to be finished by 1990.

UDD's budget for projects to be carried out within the present 1986-1990 five year plan totals JD

35.2 million.

The meeting was attended by ministers of finance, planning, municipal and rural affairs and the environment, UDD board members and other officials.

Following the meeting, Rifai made an inspection tour of the Marka housing project where he met with beneficiaries and enquired about the level of services and general conditions.

The prime minister also inspected a number of community buildings which include a preparatory school for boys, a health centre, a vocational training centre for women and a mosque.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday attends a meeting held at the Urban Development Department headquarters in Amman (below) Rifai makes inspection tour of the Marka Housing Project (Petra photos)



Ministry seizes illegal postcards from stores

AMMAN (Petra) — A large number of tourist postcards sold at souvenir shops, stores and hotels in Jordan have been seized by the Ministry of Tourism because they were printed with no formal licence and contained incorrect information.

Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni said teams from his ministry made tours of hotels, souvenir shops, bookshops and stores where they discovered the cards on sale in violation of the ministry regulations which re-

quire prior approval of postcard printing with correct information provided by the ministry.

The cards seized from these places were found carrying incorrect information on the back which is bound to confuse tourists about archaeological and touristic places in the Kingdom, the minister noted.

He said that written approval should first be obtained from the Ministry of Tourism before a permit can be issued for printing tourist cards.

Police crack down on street vendors, beggars

AMMAN (J.T.) — A large number of people with police records and non-Jordanian workers living in Amman without permits have been rounded up in the course of a major campaign carried out jointly by the Public Security Department (PSD) and the Greater Amman Municipality, to make the capital a cleaner and safer place for its residents.

A report in Al Rai Arabic daily said that among those rounded up by the Amman Police Department were those with criminal records and others convicted previously of pickpocketing and robbery or committing moral offences.

The sweep, the report said, was carried out over the past three months in implementation of directives by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and in response to PSD's general plan to ensure comprehensive security in the country.

According to the report, a large number of beggars and vagabonds have been removed from the streets and their cases are being processed by the concerned authorities before solutions for their problems can be found.

Many non-Jordanians found drifting about without work permits are being sent back to their countries; and many street vendors have been banned from peddling their merchandise on the pavements, the paper noted.

It said that 796 street vendors found to have violated the law will be fined.

The campaign has put an end to activities by street peddlers who used to carry bags full of watches and jewels and clothes,

most of which were found to have been stolen, thus saving the public from fraudulent and dishonest dealers, the report said.

The paper quoted a police spokesman as saying that a special PSD force, working in groups, has been entrusted with carrying out the task of cleansing Amman of vagabonds and beggars that used to infest the streets and alleys.

These teams, it said, has been also charged with monitoring any law violations by storekeepers, merchants and street vendors.

The paper said that the special police force has been reporting to the Greater Amman Municipality about cases involving damage to public property and disturbances and law violations by members of the public.

PSD Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali announced in April that 583 beggars had been rounded up in Amman at the start of the present campaign.

He said that 98 of the apprehended beggars were found to be of non-Jordanian nationality and 273 of the rest were minors, mostly school children.

In Aqaba, meanwhile, police reported the arrest of a group of thieves who included two youths.

The paper quoted a police spokesman as saying the group members had stolen cash, jewellery and other items from houses in the city.

The paper said that the two youths alone had stolen 100,000 Syrian pounds from a single household, and that the group which included Jordanians and Egyptians, used to break into homes and stores.

Committee discusses expatriates congress

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A follow-up committee formed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to prepare for the coming Jordanian Expatriates Congress met here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour Rashid Ureikat, and reviewed steps taken so far for the coming meeting, due to open here under royal patronage on July 11.

Various aspects of accommodating the invited delegates, arrangements for the meetings and the congress's agenda were all examined by the committee members.

The congress is expected to discuss in detail a draft agreement on the establishment of the projected holding company by Jordanian expatriates living in the Gulf Arab countries.

The company will have a JD 5 million capital of which 40 per cent has been paid up, according to the company coordinator Munther Hammoudeh.

He said that the congress will open the door for all expatriates to hold shares in the projected company which will channel funds to be invested in various Jordanian projects.

Arab schoolgirls tear-gassed

(Continued from page 11)

development of an anti-tactical ballistic missile to meet concerns about "ominous new military developments in the region."

In perhaps its harshest condemnation yet of violence in the occupied territories, the White House said in its statement: "Neither should violence nor controls on violence become ends in themselves, making a political solution more difficult."

"Realism and a willingness to nurture rather than reject possible opportunities for peace are essential, as is a climate that makes negotiations possible," it said.

The Reagan administration has been reluctant to criticise Israel's use of force against the Palestinians.

In its statement, the White House said: "While Israel should not be expected to make concessions under the threat of violence, the preservation of order in the territories must neither provide a justification for civilian lawlessness nor act as an excuse for avoiding political discourse with the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza."

Israel and the United States were to sign an agreement Wednesday to develop and produce jointly a new surface-to-air missile.

The agreement was being signed at the Defence Department by General David Ivry, director general of the Israeli defence ministry, and Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, director of the U.S. strategic defence initiative organisation.



Sudanese Ansar Party leader Abdul Rahman Al Mahdi delivers a lecture at the World Affairs Council in Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

Sudanese leader praises Jordan's national stand

AMMAN (Petra) — The leader of the Sudanese Ansar Party, who is now on a visit to Jordan, delivered a lecture at the World Affairs Council in Amman in which he outlined the development in Sudan's political life since the country's independence in 1956.

Abdul Rahman Al Mahdi also presented an outline of the different challenges and difficulties facing his country at present, such as desertification, famine and drought, and the secessionist

movement in the southern parts of the country.

Mahdi praised Jordan's national stand under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and the Kingdom's continued support and assistance to his country to overcome its present difficulties.

Mahdi also voiced Sudan's deep gratitude to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for his continued concern over Sudan's issues and his keenness to extend assistance to that country.

Abu Jaber, Atalla win women's tennis title

AMMAN (J.T.) — Yameen Abu Jaber and Odette Atalla Wednesday became Jordanian women's doubles tennis champions for 1988 after easily defeating Huda Naffa and Iyad Sa'ad 6-1, 6-2 in a game that lasted a little over half an hour.

Tough competition notwithstanding, the event was organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation and was sponsored by the Jordan Investment Bank.

The event was organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation and was sponsored by the Jordan Investment Bank.

DR. GHAZI IBRAHIM

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Lebanon — first things first

THE RENEWED political contact between Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad is welcome news for the Arab World, in that it signals acceptance of the other's role in Lebanon and willingness to listen to each other. But it will be disappointing, to say the least, if the resumed dialogue only aims at ensuring the smooth conduct of the Lebanese presidential elections in September, since a new president may or may not be able to offer a just and fair solution to the fundamental conflict. Quite simply, the new office-bearer, whether Falangist or pro-Syrian, will have to consider the interests of his power-base while assuming the posture of a neutral peace-maker. The key lies in basic agreement among the rival factions within Lebanon on fundamental issues, and implementation of such an accord by the Gemayel successor, using his executive powers. Needless to say, such an agreement will have to have Syrian endorsement, given the traditional and present links between the Syrians and Lebanese.

The Lebanese community at large, which looks to the presidential elections as a new watershed, has to accept the futility of allowing itself to be dominated by fanatical tendencies dictated by outside powers, and realise that the very existence of extremist groups guided by foreign powers can never protect the country's national interests.

It is a difficult way ahead towards reaching a sweeping national agreement in Lebanon, but there is no escape from it if the Lebanese want to turn a new leaf and hope for calm and justice. The priority of the day is an understanding that brings about reforms. With it, structural changes are inevitable, but without it there is very little light at the end of the tunnel, whether the Lebanese elect a new president or not.

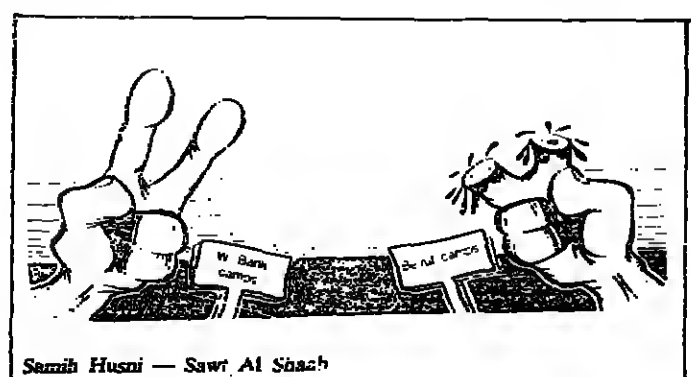
ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Bush supports Israel

THE United States believes that all it says is correct and all its actions are sound and safe from criticism. U.S. officials have been making different statements without any regard or concern to what the reaction from other countries might be, especially vis-a-vis the Middle East question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Only hours before U.S. Vice President George Bush's meeting with the Israeli war minister, he made a statement to the Israeli English language newspaper the Jerusalem Post in which he tried to shift the responsibility on the Soviet Union for lack of progress towards achieving a Middle East settlement. The United States seems to forget its blind and unlimited support for Israel which has been maintaining its occupation of Arab land and rejecting any bid for peace. U.S. actions all along have given encouragement and support for Israel to remain adamant in its position and to refuse any bid for a just and genuine peace. The U.S. stand which is identical to that of the Jewish state is known to all countries, but Bush laid further emphasis on it by saying that the holy city of Jerusalem will never be restored to the Arabs under a situation that existed before the 1967 war. This stand in fact reflects U.S. policy towards all other parts of the occupied Palestinian land. It is exactly similar to that of Israel which declares its intention of holding on to the occupied territories regardless of the outcome of direct talks, which Israel insists on holding with the Arab countries.

Al Dustour: Gaining momentum

FOLLOWING seven months of uprising in the occupied Arab territories, which proved the futility of the Israeli might and the Jewish state's repressive measures, Israeli leaders could not but admit that they are facing a real rebellion. Admission, which was voiced by the army chief of staff Dan Shimon and other generals and commanders, provides clear evidence that the uprising of the Palestinian people is gaining momentum and is more solid and determined than the Israelis had thought it to be. The Israelis have tried every possible means to put down the rebellion and end the resistance. They have even invented different devices and machinations to quell the anti-Israeli protests but to no avail. The Palestinians, for their part, have repeatedly announced that the uprising will continue for years to come unless freedom is achieved. The expanding rebellion in different parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the elaborate forms it is taking now, provide proof to all Israeli leaders that confrontation with the Arabs is becoming more and more costly and burdening the Israeli economy. Shimon's admission that matters are becoming more and more difficult for the army is perhaps the tip of the iceberg, and could spread to other leaders, thus paving the way for a change of policy and an acceptance of the idea of just peace with the Arabs.



Sawt Al Shaab: Occupation bound to end

WE can't help relating America's announcement that its initiative for peace in the Middle East will have to wait until after the coming presidential elections and George Bush's statement to the press that Jerusalem would not be returned to a situation that existed before the 1967 war. The first statement was made by Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador, who was quoted as saying that the Shultz plan for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict will have to be postponed. Do we have to wait for the outcome of the coming presidential elections in the United States to have U.N. Security Council resolutions implemented? Does Habib expect us to look forward to a solution after the elections which might put a man in the White House that would not want to exercise any pressure on Israel to accept U.N. resolutions and the idea of an international peace conference? If the future of Jerusalem is non-negotiable according to the United States, does the U.S. administration expect from the Arabs and the Muslims to give up their rights to the holy city? And what future does Washington see for the whole Middle East region if Israel is to remain in control of these holy places? A reply to Habib and Bush can be found in Palestinian people's continued uprising in the occupied Palestinian land. The uprising declares to all nations that occupation is bound to end, and the struggle for freedom will continue regardless of the price to be paid for its achievement.

'Real peace means mutual recognition'

By Walid Khalidi

Editors Note: The following is the second part of two major excerpts from Walid Khalidi's article "Towards Peace in the Holy Land," published in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs Journal. Walid Khalidi was born in Jerusalem in 1925. Since 1982 he has been a Research Fellow at the Harvard University Centre for Middle Eastern Studies. His latest publication is *Before Their Diaspora* (1985).

WHILE it is too early to say what new leadership (if any) will emerge (from the sad events in the occupied territories since December 1987) certain assessments can be offered with reasonable assurance.

There is evidence of an extensive organisational infrastructure emerging at the grassroots, an intermeshing of formal and informal groups of the kind described in classical writings on revolutions. The activist leadership seems to be typically diffuse, anonymous, decentralised and non-pyramidal, with heavy representation from the younger urban, rural and refugee camp generations in relatively equal proportions.

A new psychology seems to have gripped the bulk of the population, partly induced by the anniversaries falling in 1987-88 (the 20th of the occupation and the 40th of the establishment of Israel), partly by the immobility of the Israeli political scene, the ultra-hawkish stance of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the perceived indifference of Washington and the loss of momentum in the peace process. The November 1987 Arafat League summit in Amman seemed preoccupied with the Iran-Iraq war.

Within this psychology, three new elements can be singled out. Factional and ideological differences among Palestinians (e.g., the business sector versus the radicals, secularists versus fundamentalists, some PLO factions against others) are being overcome. These differences had hitherto impaired the effectiveness of resistance but now seem to have been subsumed under a national consensus of unprecedented scope and cohesion.

A barrier of fear has been broken. This is the result of a sense of immunity acquired incrementally over two decades against the worse the occupation could do. Well over half of the entire adult male Palestinian population of the occupied territories must have seen the inside of an Israeli prison. In the extended family networks that prevail in the territories only a minority will not include a relative who has been humiliated, humiliated, injured, imprisoned or exiled, or had his or her home demolished.

When every detail of one's daily personal, social, economic and professional life is governed by one or more of the 1,210 ukases (of competing absurdity) issued so far by the military governors of the occupied territories one's response is bound to be a deepening contempt for the system and its keepers — as a necessary condition for surmounting one's fear of them.

Finally, we see growing awareness of the need for self-reliance, or rather a compelling realisation that in the last analysis salvation is self-generated. This phenomenon should be familiar to Jews in particular. For long the Palestinians in the occupied territories have waited for St. George to come from across the border. For too long they have seen themselves as minor actors (if actors at all) in the shaping of their own destiny. That the occupation has succeeded in activating the moral outrage of the population is self-evident.

The flavor and weight of this occupation, the motivation and forces behind the current uprising, and the thrust of the population's aspirations may be gathered from the Jerusalem Programme — the statement read out at a press conference in January at the National Palace Hotel in Jerusalem by a spokesman for the "Palestinian National Institutions and Personalities from the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

The statement contains a long political preamble and 14 specific points. Three deal with the immediate crisis: the release of those recently arrested, "especially the children"; the return of four Palestinians deported amid wide criticism; and the lifting of the siege of the refugee camps. Five points deal with human rights: They call on Israel to adhere to the fourth Geneva Convention; to release people under administrative detention and house arrest and facilitate the reunion of families; to cease the demolition of houses; to initiate formal inquiries into the behaviour of soldiers, settlers and security men who have "unduly caused death or bodily harm to unarmed civilians"; and to grant the political freedom of meetings and conventions including "free municipal elections" under a neutral authority.

Two points address religious fears: the curtailment of "provocative activities" in the Old City of Jerusalem and the preservation of the status quo of the Muslim and Christian holy sites. Two others address the loss of land and water: They call for the cessation of settlement activity and land confiscation and the release of land confiscated, as well as the rescinding of measures "to deprive the territories of their water resources." Two address taxation issues: The cancellation of the Israeli value-added tax and all other direct taxes, and the release of "monies deducted from the wages of labourers" inside Israel, in the absence of commensurate social services. The statement also calls for the removal of restrictions on building permits, industrial projects and agricultural development programmes, including the digging of artesian wells.

Discriminatory trade policies are also addressed: Either the free transfer of industrial and agricultural produce from the occupied territories into Israel should be permitted or "comparable restrictions" should be placed on such produce entering the territories from Israel.

The political preamble states the obvious, that the occupation cannot last forever, and that "real peace" can be achieved only through the recognition by Israel of Palestinian national aspirations to which the uprising is committed. These include "the rights of self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on our national soil under the leadership of the PLO as our sole legitimate representative."

Continued occupation will lead to further violence, bloodshed and the deepening of hatred. The only way "to extricate ourselves from this scenario," the preamble states, is an international conference with the participation of "all concerned parties including the PLO as

an equal partner" as well as the five permanent members of the Security Council "under the supervision" of the two superpowers. "To prepare the atmosphere for the conference," Israel is called upon to comply with the demands outlined.

If this statement represents the uprising's demands (and the indications are that it does indeed) no one could accuse the Palestinians under occupation of not knowing what they want; nor do the leaders of the uprising seem to be grooming themselves as substitutes or proxies for the PLO.

The tone of the Jerusalem Programme is firm but sober. There are no maximalist territorial demands or flamboyant formulations about an unrealistic democratic secular state. The aim is clearly a negotiated peace with Israel on a nation-to-nation basis. Perhaps the most interesting demand of the Jerusalem Programme is for the removal of restrictions on political contacts with the PLO, to allow for "participation of Palestinians from the territories in the proceedings of the Palestinian National Congress in order to ensure a direct input into the decision-making process." Such input is more likely to be in favour of pragmatism than not.

Despite Arab disarray and the tumultuous fortunes of the PLO since 1982, the Arab and Palestinian stance today is more propitious for an honorable and viable settlement than ever before. The pity is that neither the Israeli nor the American government yet seems able to see this, or if either does, it has yet to find the way to nurture and build upon it.

In the first place, the resolutions of the September 1982 Arafat summit remain a remarkably forthcoming, collectively articulated Arab peace plan, enunciated at the level of the heads of state (only Qadafi absented himself). Scorpions are invited to compare the resolutions with, say, the pronouncements of the 1967 Khartoum summit to see the political light-years travelled by the Arab countries in the direction of pragmatism. There was absolutely no precedent for the Fez summit in collective Arab diplomacy. Its orientation was unmistakably conciliatory toward a peaceful, nontransitional and guaranteed settlement on the basis of coexistence with Israel within the 1967 frontiers. There is still nothing like it on the Israeli side at such an authoritative and comprehensive level. Likewise, the PLO position as fashioned under Arafat's leadership has evolved within the framework of the Fez resolutions and reached a new level of refinement during the PLO-Jordanian talks of January-February 1988.

A barrier of fear has been broken. This is the result of a sense of immunity acquired incrementally over two decades against the worst the occupation could do. Well over half of the entire adult male Palestinian population of the occupied territories must have seen the inside of an Israeli prison.

The 18th meeting of the Palestine National Congress (PNC) held in April 1987 in Algiers demonstrated, with the return to the fold of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the fundamental solidarity between the central Palestinian factions that constitute the PLO, isolating the dissident factions sponsored by Syria. The admission for the first time of the representatives of the Palestine Communist Party to the PLO Executive was counterbalanced by the admission of two specifically Muslim representatives to the General Council, thus broadening the popular base of the PLO. The Abu Nidal group was denied admission to the various PLO bodies. The 18th PNC meeting confirmed Arafat's status as primus inter pares.

The PNC position on Resolution 242 was a retreat from Arafat's specific but qualified acceptance of it during his talks in Amman. But the Congress' rejection of the resolution was reasoned rather than categorical, on the grounds that 242 considered the Palestine problem as a "question of refugees" and ignored the "inalienable national rights" of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, the PNC reaffirmed support of the 1982 Fez summit peace plan and called for the development of relations with "the democratic forces in Israel" which are against "Israeli occupation and expansion." Equally significant, because of the presence of the Popular Front and the Democratic Front, was the Congress' readiness to participate in an international peace conference "on a footing of equality" under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and "the concerned parties in the region," i.e. Syria and Israel.

The distinctive relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples were reemphasised, as was "confederation between two independent states as the principle for future relations between Jordan and a Palestinian state in the occupied territories. In sum, the Algiers PNC meeting left the door open for peaceful negotiations while specifically acknowledging the need for a constitutional link with Jordan.

Between the PNC meeting in April and the summit in November 1987, several initiatives were undertaken to reduce the tensions between the PLO and Damascus. This was partly necessitated by the festering wounds in Lebanon, but largely by the need dictated by common sense to coordinate with the "concerned party" of Syria before any international conference. One early result of these initiatives was the absence of a PLO-Syrian confrontation at the Amman summit; another has been the lifting of the siege of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

My impression as a participant in these initiatives is that while the gap in perceptions between Damascus and the PLO is considerable, both parties are equally keen to bridge it. A rapprochement between the PLO and Damascus is a sine qua non for serious Arab preparation for peace talks. Of the three Arab core parties to the conflict (Syria, Jordan and the PLO), Syria is the senior coalition member. This is a function of its geographic position, history, traditional role and its military strength and preparedness. As to whether President Assad is committed to peace talks, the answer is

that he is a signatory to the Fez summit peace plan but, like many others, is very sceptical about the outcome of the negotiations with an Israel that is so preponderant militarily and enjoys perceived unlimited and unconditional American backing. Can anyone credibly blame him for this?

The West has misinterpreted the significance of the Amman summit's preoccupation with the Iran-Iraq war and the green light it gave for the resumption of relations with Egypt. This summit was a special session, summoned specifically to address the Gulf war. No regular Arab summit has been convened since 1982 because of tensions between Syria and the PLO and between Syria and Iraq.

The true significance of the Amman summit, therefore, is that it was held with the presence of Assad, Arafat and Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and that it paved the way for a regular summit meeting to address the Arab-Israeli conflict — a necessary preparatory step to the peace talks. Egypt's "return" may increase its military, political and economic role in the Gulf countries, but it does not necessarily enhance its role or credibility in the decisions that have to be taken collectively by the three main Arab parties in the conflict: Syria, Jordan and the PLO.

For several years now much time and energy have been expended on the issue of an international conference versus direct talks. This has been at the expense of any crystallisation of substantive principles for the resolution of the conflict. There is little difference between direct talks with or without the umbrella of an international conference if such a conference is purely ceremonial. It is difficult to see what attraction a ceremonial international conference would have to the Syrians, the PLO, or for that matter, the Soviets. Conferences, qua conferences, do not solve conflicts. Surely the key to a successful international conference (ceremonial or not) and even to direct talks is intensive, high-level albeit quiet pre-negotiations with and between all the principal protagonists (Syria, Israel, Jordan and the PLO) with maximal persuasiveness exerted by the superpowers on their respective friends.

In the light of historical experience accumulated since the Balfour Declaration, the recent uprising in the occupied territories and the configuration of power in the Arab World, the building blocks of what seems to me an honorable and pragmatically just settlement would appear without equivocation to be the following:

— the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights to the international frontiers, with demilitarisation of the evacuated areas under U.N. supervisory observers and contingents stationed therein;

— the territorial partition of Mandatory Palestine along the 1967 frontier;

— a Palestinian state on West Bank and Gaza Strip (linked by a non-extraterritorial road), living in peaceful coexistence alongside Israel. This Palestinian state would be in confederation with Jordan and precluded from entering into military alliances with other countries, whether Arab or not;

— the designation of West Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine. Extraterritorial status and access to the Jewish holy places would be assured, and a Grand Ecumenical Council formed to represent the three monotheistic faiths (with rotating chairmanship), to oversee interreligious harmony. Reciprocal rights of movement and residence between the two capitals within agreed-upon limits would be negotiated;

— an agreed limited return of 1948 Palestinian refugees to Israel proper and their unrestricted right of return to the Palestinian state. Those unable or unwilling to return would be compensated;

We see growing awareness of the need for self-reliance, or rather a compelling realisation that in the last analysis salvation is self-generated. This phenomenon should be familiar to Jews in particular. For too long the Palestinians in the occupied territories have waited for St. George to come from across the border. For too long they have seen themselves as minor actors (if actors at all) in the shaping of their own destiny.

— agreement that the Jewish settlements existing in the occupied territories in 1948 would remain under Palestinian law, the others to be evacuated but not dismantled;

— explicit reciprocal recognition between Israel, the PLO, Jordan and Syria;

— Arab summit and Islamic summit guarantees of the settlement as the point final;

— superpower and great power guarantees (inside and outside the U.N. Security Council) with sanctions;

— an interim transitional period of fixed and limited duration.

Important sectors of Israeli public opinion, not only on the left of centre but at the centre itself, favour a settlement that might be acceptable to most Palestinians. They are aware of the dangers of indefinite domination of another people, but this is not the thrust of popular Israeli sentiment nor of the thinking of the Israeli leadership. The Israeli scorpion is determinedly unconcerned of the Palestinian fellow creature in the same bottle. Paradoxically, a Palestinian state in the occupied territories within the 1967 frontiers in peaceful coexistence alongside Israel is the only conceptual candidate for a historical compromise of this century-old conflict. Without it the conflict will remain an open-ended one between the maximalist concepts of Zionism and those of its Arab and Muslim hinterland, whatever palliative measures are taken in the meantime.

One would have thought the Jewish genius capable of grasping effortlessly the need for an honorable and viable settlement in light of the geographic, demographic and ideological realities of the Middle East. Even archaeology adds its imperative plea in the form of the debris of so many past regional empires. The path to integration into a region would not seem to be via emphasis on extraneousness and escalating dependence on the outside. The breaking of bones is no passport to peace.

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20 years of occupation

Following is the fifth part of a six-part collection of briefing papers on legal aspects of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The briefing papers were drawn up by Al Haq, a West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists.

Briefing Paper No. 5:

Trade unions under Israeli occupation

THE RIGHT of workers to organise is one of the basic human rights. The efforts of Palestinian workers to organise unions in the occupied territories have, however, been met with severe repression by the Israeli military authorities. Although the authorities have allowed the registration of five new unions since 1967, union activists have been imprisoned, union offices have been closed, union members have been harassed, and union leaders have been deported in an attempt by the authorities to block their union activities.

Despite these actions by the authorities, unions have continued their efforts to organise workers. These unions negotiate collective agreements with employers, educate workers about their rights, help workers who have problems with their employers, and provide basic services like health insurance and legal advice to their members.

Restrictions on registration: There are at present 31 registered unions in the West Bank, and over twice that many operating without licenses. Under the Jordanian Labour Law of 1960, any group of 20 or more workers in one trade or in one establishment may apply to establish a union. Currently there are over 50 West Bank unions who have applied for permits and who have either received rejections or received no reply from the authorities.

Restrictions on holding union office: The only restriction put on eligibility for union office by the Jordanian Labour Law is that a person seeking union office must not have been convicted of either a felony or a misdemeanor. The Israeli authorities, however, have put heavy restrictions on who can hold union office. Israeli military order 825 (1980) requires all unions to submit a list of the names of all candidates for union office to the military at least 30 days before the election, and gives the military the right to bar anyone who has been convicted of a political offense from holding elected positions in a union.

Arrest and detention without trial: The military authorities have used a variety of administrative procedures against the unions and individual union leaders. On May 15, 1987, there were at least 16 trade union leaders under town arrest and seven union leaders under administrative detention. In the past two years, two unionists have been deported by the Israeli government. These administrative procedures are imposed without a trial or even formal charges being filed.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has emphasised the principle of fair and prompt trials in all cases involving unionists, including cases in which the government considers that the charges have no relation to trade union functions. The ILO has

AL-HAQ
LAW IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

also decided in the past, in cases where unionists have been accused of illegal activity, that the government must show that their arrest is in no way occasioned by their trade union activities.

Other violations of the right to organise: The workers' right to organise has also been violated by the closure of union offices both temporarily and permanently. On May 15, 1987 there were three union offices under administrative closure orders. Al Haq has also documented frequent raids on union offices in which union property is often confiscated and/or damaged and union members are detained. The raid by the authorities on an office in Jenin shared by four trade unions on Feb. 12, 1987, is just one example. Union meetings and events are also repeatedly barred or cancelled by the military. Two recent examples are the barring of two May Day celebrations in Jerusalem, and one in the village of Izna, near Hebron. Al Haq has also documented reports of intelligence officers intimidating union members from entering the offices of the union by standing outside the union's offices and threatening to photograph anyone who enters, and other forms of harassment.

Workers in Israel: Currently over half of the workforce from the occupied territories, about 150,000 people, are working in Israel. These workers face many problems at work, including discrimination and lack of proper representation. All legally registered workers pay dues to the Histadrut, the Israeli trade union federation. Workers from the occupied territories are not, however, entitled to be members or to vote in elections for local workers' councils or for the Histadrut executive council. West Bank unions have begun setting up informal committees for workers from the West Bank who work in Israel to teach them about their rights and help them fight against the discrimination they experience on the job.

The Gaza Strip: Unions in the Gaza Strip were only allowed to reopen in 1979. The military authorities, however, told the Gaza unions that they were not allowed to accept new members or elect new officers without permission from the military. The first union elections in over 20 years were successfully held in Gaza in February and April of 1987, despite a ban and threats of violence by the Gaza military authorities.

From the pattern of harassment we have documented, we believe that there has been a conscious attempt by the authorities to create an atmosphere of fear around the unions. The frequent harassment of union leaders and raids on union offices have discouraged many workers from joining unions and exercising their right to organise. Under present conditions it is very difficult for trade unions to fulfill their proper role, or to develop and grow naturally, due to the restrictions imposed on them by the authorities. While on one hand the authorities criticise the unions for not fulfilling their role, and accuse them of not being real unions, on the other hand they have created an atmosphere where such development is extremely difficult.

Kuwait to press for Mavericks

WASHINGTON (AP) —

Kuwait's ambassador to the United States says 40 sophisticated F-18 fighter-bombers his country plans to purchase would be "worthless" if Congress refuses to include air-to-ground missiles in the sale.

"This weapon is not a luxury, it is a necessity," Ambassador Saad Al Sabah said in a recent interview. "It's like buying a car without all the equipment that goes with it."

Congress is currently reviewing the plan by the administration of President Ronald Reagan to sell \$1.9 billion worth of F-18s and armaments to Kuwait.

Three U.S. allies have been authorised to buy F-18s, the navy's newest and fastest combination interceptor-bomber, but Kuwait would be the first Arab country to receive them.

The height of Capitol Hill concern about the sale is not the planes, but the 300 Maverick anti-tank and anti-ship missiles that would be mounted on the aircraft.

The 50 senators and more than 50 congressmen have signed a letter expressing reservations about the sale.

Sabah said he believes the sale will go through, but added, "You cannot have an airplane flying without munitions. Unless there is sufficient ammunition to support this high-tech equipment you would be buying something that in the end would be worthless."

"We're not buying the aircraft to fly around in our leisure," he said. "You could buy a much cheaper aircraft for that purpose."

The defence relationship between the United States and Kuwait has grown in recent months with the "reflagging" of Kuwaiti vessels to put them under the umbrella of U.S. naval protection.

In a visit designed to highlight the extent of the relationship, Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister Sheikh Saad Al Sabah met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci in Washington.

It will be the first time since November 1986 that Sabah has visited the U.S. and will include meetings with Reagan.

Libya, Algeria to present unity plan to people

TRUT (R) — Plans for unity between Libya and Algeria are to be presented to millions of people in the two countries, the Libyan news agency JANA reported Wednesday.

JANA monitored in Beirut, said elements on unity plans and economic, industrial and cultural links were signed by Major Abdulsalam Jalloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, and Algerian officials.

"It was decided the draft project for unity between the two countries will be presented to the public masses in both Algeria and Libya in September," he agency said.

If the pact is approved it would allow people to use identity cards instead of passports when crossing borders between the two countries, border observation posts would be unified and import and export taxes abolished, JANA said.

"A joint committee was set up to implement this within two months," it added.

It said Jalloud led a high-level Libyan delegation which arrived in Algiers Monday to discuss boosting links between the two countries. He returned to Libya Tuesday.

The visit coincided with intense activity among Maghreb states whose leaders discussed plans for a regional grouping at a summit in Algiers June 10.

A brief communiqué issued at the end of the summit spoke of greater unity between Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania and Morocco.

Libya advocates creating a united regional grouping but the others prefer to think in terms of economic links similar to those of the European Economic Community.

The two countries also set up eight joint companies for the production of oil, cars, engines and construction equipment, JANA said.

They agreed on the general framework of economic cooperation, set up a joint bank called the Arab Maghreb Bank for investment.

ment and commerce and a company to produce petrochemicals, it added.

The communiqué said the two countries had agreed "to put the proposal of union between the two fraternal countries to the popular masses in Algeria and the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyyah, in order to debate and enrich it, in September, 1988, according to a calendar approved by the two sides."

The idea of union between states is a cherished one of Qadhafi, who in the past has tried unsuccessfully to forge a series of mergers as part of his vision of cementing Arab unity.

The Libyan leader made a vain attempt to court Algeria into

union last year after a two-year unity pact with Morocco collapsed in 1986.

A 1974 union between Libya and neighbouring Tunisia was short-lived. Qadhafi has also signed now-defunct mergers with Egypt, Sudan and Syria.

The communiqué hailed a five-nation summit in Algiers.

The summit, long-sought but blocked by bitter regional conflicts, followed the renewal of diplomatic relations between Algeria and Morocco in March after a 12-year break caused by the Western Sahara war.

The communiqué was issued after talks between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Jalloud, who was accompanied by a high-level delegation including the Libyan equivalent of prime minister, the secretary-general of the general people's committee Omar Al Montasser.

S. Arabia says Iranians welcome but no 'spoilers'

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia said Tuesday Iranian pilgrims were welcome to perform the Haj (pilgrimage) to Mecca but warned that security forces would deal with any attempts to disrupt the ritual.

Iran accused the kingdom earlier this month of barring its pilgrims and said it would boycott next month's Haj and called on other Muslims to riot in the holy sites.

Saudi Arabia "would deal with any spoilers who commit or attempt to commit a crime that would disrupt security like carrying banners, pictures, explosives, weapons, rioting, sabotage or using loudspeakers," a cabinet statement said.

Some 402 people, mainly Iranian pilgrims, died in clashes last July between Saudi security forces and an Iranian-led demonstration in Mecca. The two states blamed each other for the deaths.

Riyadh imposed a quota system this year of one pilgrim for every 1,000 people in any country, cutting the 150,000-strength Iranian Haj delegation to 45,000.

Close to two million Muslims men and women from 132 countries performed the Haj last year. The Iranians were the largest foreign group.

The statement, carried by Saudi Press Agency (SPA), Riyadh was not banning Iranian pilgrims, adding: "What the Saudis are exceeding the quota."

Saudi Arabia grew impatient with what it called "enemy" Iranian policies and cut diplomatic ties with Iran last April. Saudi Arabia said it has refused to mediate in Iranian affairs in the kingdom.

The strongly-worded statement reiterated Saudi allegations of Iranian foul play and a Tehran ruling clergy of last year's riots to harm Arabia's image in the world.

Evren says Turkey needs more U.S. aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Turkish President Kenan Evren said Tuesday that Turkey needs more military aid and complained that Armenian resolutions proposed in the U.S. Congress "distort history and encourage terrorism."

"The risks shouldered by Turkey are much beyond her fair share," Evren told the National Press Club. American awareness of Turkey, he said, "falls short of what would reasonably be expected regarding an ally of 40 years."

"Situating in one of the most critical regions of the world, Turkey shares the longest border with the Soviet Union, guards the strategic Turkish straits and maintains the largest NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) army after the U.S.," he said.

Even though Turkey has the lowest income of the NATO countries, its defence spending puts it among the top four nations in the 16-member alliance, Evren said.

He also appealed for the removal of U.S. trade barriers to Turkish exports of textiles, apparel and steel, which he said would compete with other foreign products rather than U.S. domestic goods.

Evren said he preferred "less aid, more trade" as a way of enabling Turkey to obtain more income to pay for its military modernisation.

He spoke in Turkish, and his speech and answers to subsequent questions were translated simultaneously by an interpreter.

Evren's references were as specific as he has been in public during his state visit about Turkish complaints over cutbacks in U.S. aid. He did not broach the subject during formal speeches at the White House Monday, when he met with President Ronald Reagan.

In exchange for the use of Turkish bases, U.S. officials have pledged to the Turkish government to make their "best effort" to persuade the U.S. Congress to provide sufficient aid to help the Turkish military to modernise its forces.

But Congress, at the urging of the Greek-American lobby, has consistently trimmed the request to keep it in line with aid to rival ally Greece.

In recent years the Reagan administration sought about \$800 million annually in military aid, but Congress reduced that to about \$600 million.

This year Turkey said it needed \$1.2 billion in U.S. military aid, but because of budget constraints the Reagan administration sought only \$570 million, and Congress cut that to \$520 million.

Evren cancelled plans for a state visit to the United States last year in large part because of Turkish anger over the aid cuts. He also was displeased by a proposed congressional resolution condemning the massacre of up to 1.5 million Armenians in Turkish territory during World War I.

"The Turkish people are most sensitive to efforts to promote passage by your Congress of resolutions that distort history and encourage terrorism," Evren told the National Press Club.

The resolutions, he said, encouraged Armenian activists, who have killed 40 Turkish diplomats and injured about 400 people.



Kenan Evren

U.S. seeks return of Stingers from Qatar

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States is seeking the return of American-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles which Qatar bought on the black market, the State Department said Tuesday.

Spokesman Charles Redman said U.S. authorities, who have long grown increasingly alarmed of the proliferation of high-tech weapons in the Middle East, viewed the acquisition of the missiles as a "grave concern."

"We are seeking the return of these missiles," Redman told reporters. "We are trying to determine how the missiles were obtained and where they are now."

The missiles, he said, are the only one of their kind in the Middle East. "The State Department's top priority is to get them back," he said.

Qatar's acquisition of the missiles when he met senior Qatari officials this month in Doha.

Stingers are sophisticated heat-seeking missiles that have been used to great effect by U.S.-supported rebels fighting Soviet and Afghan government forces in Afghanistan.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Calro approves new Israeli envoy

CAIRO (AP) — The government has approved Israel's nomination of Shimon Shamir, a scholar of modern Middle East history, as ambassador to Egypt, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday. Shamir, 49, is the third Israeli ambassador to Cairo since Egypt and Israel signed a treaty in 1979. The two countries exchanged ambassadors in February 1980. The sources said Shamir would take over towards the end of next month from Moshe Sasson, 62, who has been ambassador since 1981.

Iraqi foreign minister visits W. Germany

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz left Wednesday for an official visit to Bonn where he will have talks with West German officials on the Gulf war with Iran, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. The agency gave no further details. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited Baghdad Nov. 18 and had talks with Hussein ordered the release of Hussein. During Genscher's visit Hussein ordered the release of West German Jacob Petross who was serving a 20-year prison term for spying.

Tunisian opposition leader cleared

TUNIS (R) — Ahmed Ben Salah, a Tunisian opposition leader, was acquitted Tuesday of allegations which he had returned from 15 years in exile to contest. Ben Salah, 62, was cleared by a Tunis court of having illegally fled abroad and belonged to a banned organisation. He had been sentenced to five-and-a-half years and eight years jail respectively on the charges in 1973 and 1977. Ben Salah was economy minister in the 1960s but was dismissed by President Habib Bourguiba. Sentenced in 1970 to 10 years hard labour, he escaped from prison and fled into exile where he founded the small opposition Popular Unity Movement.

Awad back at Ohio home

WAPAKONETA, Ohio (AP) — Palestinian activist Mubarak Awad was back home Tuesday with his family after spending more than five weeks in Israeli jails and being expelled from the occupied territories. His stay was only temporary. He planned to be in New York Wednesday and later in Washington to resume his quest for

U.S. and U.N. acceptance

of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and his personal return to Jerusalem. "Frankly, I have no groups. I don't see myself as a leader. I am a man of letters," Awad said. "There is no one who offers to speak on radio shows and church only \$60 million of it."

Israel denies

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel denied a newspaper report Tuesday that it was offering Romania trade benefits and \$80,000 for each Soviet Jew allowed to emigrate through Bucharest to Israel. The daily Haaretz reported the report and sent it to the United States under favourable trade terms. "We know of no such agreement," a foreign ministry spokesman Alon Liel said. "To the best of our knowledge the report is unfounded."

Britain in

LONDON (AP) — British businessman Roger Cooper, who has been in an Iranian prison on spying charges, wants a trial, his brother would face his prosecutors in a court of law. "He does not want to be pardoned and sent out of the country as a spy," he said. "He wants a trial and face his prosecutors in a court of law."

Iran wants trial, not pardon

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UAE to flout OPEC output quota in July

BAHRAIN (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has carried out a threat to flout its OPEC quota, authorising companies to pump almost 20 per cent more oil in July, industry sources said Wednesday.

"This should bring (oil) prices down very quickly, said one trader. "It is not another link in the chain of disarray which is creeping into OPEC."

The sources said the UAE Higher Council for Petroleum told companies in the main producing emirate of Abu Dhabi they could boost July output to 1.1 million barrels per day (b/d) from about 930,000 in June.

With Dubai pumping 350,000 to 400,000 b/d, total UAE production would rise to 1.5 million b/d — well above a quota of 948,000 b/d set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The sources said the move showed the UAE was intent on rejecting its OPEC quota and would put an additional 200,000 to 300,000 b/d on the already over-supplied world oil market.

Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba has repeatedly rejected the quota, claiming that with recoverable reserves of around 100 billion barrels the UAE is second to Saudi Arabia and deserves a much higher output.

"The UAE completely rejects its OPEC quota of 948,000 b/d... the fair and official quota is 1.5 million b/d," Oteiba was quoted as saying in Morocco shortly after an OPEC conference in Vienna.

The UAE cabinet backed his demands Monday, saying it reassured the emirates' firm policy on output and prices as stated by Oteiba.

OPEC members at their Vienna meeting that ended June 14 agreed to extend the group's 15.06 million b/d quota for the rest of the year — a compromise between Gulf states urging higher quotas and the majority, which wanted to curb output.

The secretary-general of the UAE Higher Council for Petroleum, Soheil Al Mazrui, told companies in the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) to raise July output to 1.1 million b/d, the sources said.

"They were told of their increased allowances for July two or three days ago," one source said.

Some sources said independent companies operating outside ADNOC were also given approval to produce up to 100,000 b/d more, which would boost Abu Dhabi's total output to 1.2 million b/d.

Jordan to develop animal wealth

AMMAN (J.T.) — An enlarged meeting was held at the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss a plan for the development of animal wealth in the Kingdom.

The meeting, attended by the ministers of agriculture, finance, planning, interior, industry, trade and supply, and minister of state for cabinet affairs, looked into a feasibility study designed to boost animal husbandry, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

Jordan seeks more U.S. cereals

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Ministry of Supply has returned to Amman after a two-week visit to the United States where the team discussed Jordan's purchases of American cereals.

Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper said that the delegation, led by Minister of Supply Secretary-General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, discussed with officials at the American Department of Agriculture the prospect of increasing U.S. agricultural assistance to Jordan by allowing the country to import more U.S. wheat, rice, barley and maize under a plan which allows Jordan to pay for the cereals over long periods of time.

The delegation toured a number of farms and inspected grain silos and facilities for loading and unloading cereals, according to the report.

ACDIMA reviews '87 operations

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of ACDIMA (Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances) held a meeting in Amman Wednesday to review a report on the company's operations and activities in 1987, and to examine the company's financial accounts.

The report revealed that a total of 14 million Kuwaiti dinars had been invested by ACDIMA in Arab projects by the end of 1987.

The report said that the company has completed a first hand study of a pan-Arab project for the production of primary materials which is due to be set up in Qatar, and a pharmaceutical plant to be built in Libya among a number of other projects to be implemented in different parts of the Arab World.

One of the schemes under discussion is the establishment of a veterinary drug plant in Morocco to be implemented in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

The Amman-based ACDIMA was established in 1986 with an initial capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars. Sixteen Arab countries hold shares in the company.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7075/85	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2150/60	Canadian dollar
	1.8230/40	Deutsche marks
	2.0540/50	Dutch guilders
	1.5090/100	Swiss francs
	38.11/16	Belgian francs
	6.1420/30	French francs
	1351.1352	Italian lire
	133.20/30	Japanese yen
	6.2850/1700	Swedish crowns
	6.6020/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.9230/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	434.00/434.50	U.S. dollars

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 29, 1988

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	284346	JD 294702	427
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	44530	JD 69161	81
National Steel Industries	10750	JD 28425	22
Jordan Cement Factories	17050	JD 19602	26
Parallel market:	31175	JD 15020	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market bounced back in a late buying surge to close sharply higher for the first time this week. The All-Ordinaries Index closed at 1,560.6, up 16.0 points.

TOKYO — Prices closed higher on buying of large capital issues and high tech shares as investors tried to shrug off dollar concerns. The Nikkei climbed 209.24 to 27,607.33.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed lower on selling by overseas investors who are concerned that recent rises in interest rates will undermine the property market. The Hang Seng Index fell 13.24 to 2,648.22.

SINGAPORE — Share prices closed marginally higher across the board on selective and speculative buying which absorbed profit-taking. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 5.77 points to 1,085.38.

BOMBAY — Heavy buying by state-owned financial institutions helped shares recover after a week-long decline.

FRANKFURT — Prices ended a moderate bounce higher but off best levels of the session, boosted by a strong dollar and bullish sentiment but burdened by interest rate uncertainty. The Commerzbank 60-share Index, calculated at mid-session, fell rose 11 points or 0.8 per cent to 1,432.8.

ZURICH — Swiss share prices finished slightly higher in moderate trading underpinned by a strong dollar and the overnight gain on Wall Street. The All-Share Swiss Index was 6.5 points or 0.75 per cent higher at 870.9.

NEW YORK — Stocks were mostly higher but pulling back from moderate early gains. Declines in both bonds and the dollar brought in profit-taking. The Dow 30 was up three at 2134.

Cyprus launches campaign to lure foreign investment

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus has launched a campaign to attract foreign investment.

Central bank governor Alexios Afxentiou told a news conference the emphasis was on the liberalisation introduced for investment opportunities and the simplification of procedures.

The campaign was coupled with an effort to transform the east Mediterranean island into an offshore business, banking and shipping-management centre.

Cyprus is the only country headed for complete customs union with the EC following the signing of an agreement in January which envisaged a transition period of 10-15 years.

Tokyo remains world's most expensive city

GENEVA (AP) — For the third straight year, Tokyo remained the world's most expensive city for expatriates due to the strength of the yen, followed closely by Osaka, according to a worldwide survey of 103 cities.

Tokyo remains the third most expensive city, matching its performance in October 1987, according to the biannual survey by Business International, a Geneva-based research and consulting company.

The study uses a weighted index based on items including food, alcohol, household supplies, tobacco, utilities, clothing and entertainment, but excluding housing. It is aimed at helping international companies and banks determine cost-of-living differentials for their expatriate employees.

With New York as the base, 100, Tokyo had an index of 221. Osaka 219 and Tehran 192, the survey said.

New York was tied for 33rd place with Chicago and San Francisco. The most expensive U.S. city was Los Angeles, in 30th place, followed by Washington D.C.

The drop in the U.S. dollar against the European currencies continued to make European cities more expensive for expatriates paid in dollars, the survey said.

Five African cities ranked in the top ten: Brazzaville, 154, Abidjan, 151, and Dakar, 148. Latin American cities remained among the least expensive for expatriates despite massive inflation, because of the regular devaluation of their currencies, the survey said.

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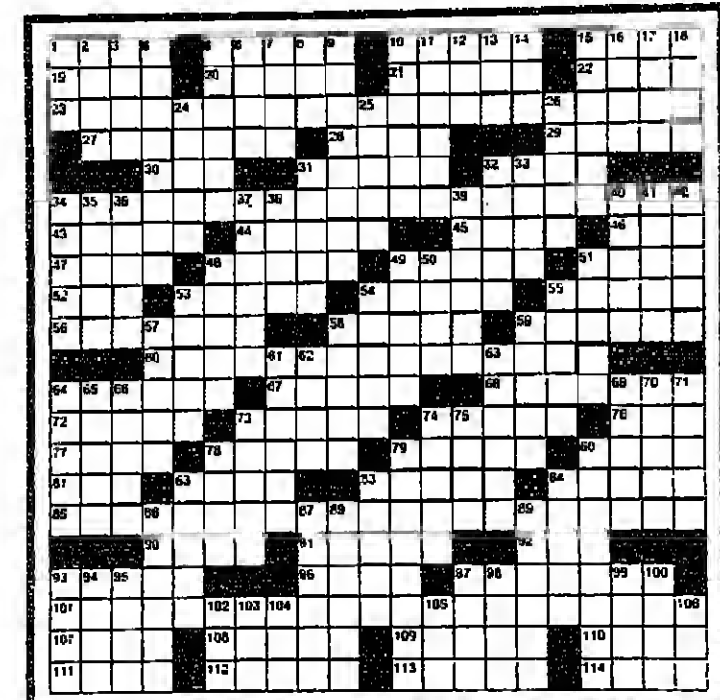
MISSING



Filipina maid Jane Maurales left her employer's residence on May 15 and never returned. We urge anyone with information about her to call 812363. Anyone withholding information about her will bear the consequences.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkesson



Last Week's Cryptogram

1. When a previously inactive volcano rushes to life it will pump up a mighty flow of magma.
2. "It's weeks to the sweet," she said, as she handed me some unshelled nuts.
3. Giants, ogres, dragons, trolls and wicked witches populate tales calculated to frighten children.
4. Hungry Tommy Tucker sings for fine Dutch candy bar in the snack bar.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. OZANG BYZXVHOV KZFEVZ CQ
BYZFEVHOV KJPO PCXY AZKYBXZ EJZ PZO
BJRIFDHR DCKYX ZAJU QCKYXBRHL UCZQJ.

—By Sally L. Murray

2. TOLU GLADUTG GLAD AR LDD NARJG LC
KOLYIOT. WLOE LRJ GYUTES. LRJ YIOS
ROBOT CUOD GOLGAWN. KOD. IDEUGY
ROBOT.

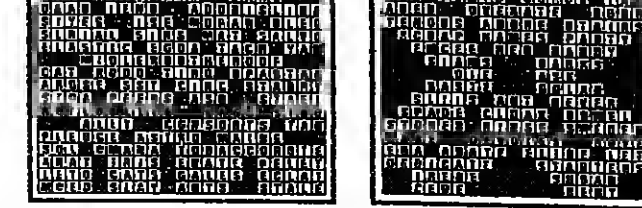
—By Lois H. Jones

3. XACTX LQ BRTYFT JGYWMSBM SET LZ MGZ
JBCSR FEO NY IMWETXZ JBEWMZW.

—By Gordon Miller

4. JUTTHC SKVONXUH TUHLE STAKHJ SKV
SRN XOUT RH CKAH KETUHL.

—By Earl Ireland



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CONCORD

NO WAY OUT

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Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

WORLD MUST BE CRAZY

Performances: 3.15, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 675571

NIJOUN CINEMA

BULLIES

Performances: 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema Tel: 677420

PLAZA

CAN'T BUY MY LOVE

Performances: 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

50 كذا من المال

Hungary tries to ease tensions with Romania

VIENNA (R) — Hungary sought Wednesday to ease mounting tension with Romania after President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania called into question future diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Romania took the dramatic step of telling its communist ally to shut a consulate after an unprecedented anti-Romanian protest in Budapest by an estimated 50,000 Hungarians. Hungary's official MTI news agency reported.

Hungarian demonstrators marched on the Romanian embassy in Budapest Monday in protest against Ceausescu's plans to raze some 7,000 villages, a policy they see aimed at the cultural destruction of Romania's Hungarian minority.

A counter-protest was due to be held in Bucharest Wednesday, MTI said, "in the name of the council of ethnic Hungarian workers in Romania."

The Hungarian government newspaper Magyar Hirlap indicated Wednesday that Budapest hoped to avoid any further rupture with its neighbour.

"The Romanians must know that the Hungarian nation is not an enemy," the paper said, adding it hoped the counter-demonstration would take place with "noble restraint" and participants would "cheer Romanian-Hungarian friendship."

But the daily also underlined a widening political disparity between reform-minded Budapest and Ceausescu's autocratic rule

that goes well beyond the thorny minority issue which has plagued relations since World War I.

"Let us hope that they [the Romanian protesters] will also demand more liberty, more individual and collective human rights, free use of language and more democracy," Magyar Hirlap said.

Ceausescu denounced the Budapest protest as "chauvinistic, nationalistic, anti-Romanian and anti-Socialist." According to the official news agency AGERPRES, he said in a speech to a party Central Committee meeting: "The question asked here whether due conditions exist for the proper running of the Romanian embassy in Budapest is justified."

He ordered the closure of the Hungarian consulate-general in Cluj, Transylvania, where 1.7 million ethnic Hungarians live and demanded that its staff leave within 48 hours, MTI said.

At the Budapest protest, banners were waved referring to "Adolf Ceausescu" and "Europe without dictators."

Western diplomats in Bucharest said they thought it unlikely Ceausescu would completely break off ties, but noted the Romanian leader had become unpredictable and increasingly

defiant of international criticism of his policies.

President Reagan Tuesday signed an order withdrawing trade concessions from Romania after Ceausescu said he did not want them renewed because of what he called U.S. interference over alleged human rights abuses.

"Recently there has been a tendency towards extreme action on the part of this government," one envoy commented. "Step-by-step escalation" including a possible withdrawal of Romania's ambassador to Hungary seemed more likely than a cut in ties between the Warsaw Pact partners.

A planned visit to Bucharest by Hungarian party chief Karoly Grosz hangs in the balance after the protest. Grosz has said he would like to visit Romania in the second half of this year and the trip had earlier been expected within weeks.

Grosz has personally supported a growing campaign over the treatment of the Hungarian minority in Romania, given extensive coverage in Hungary's media.

In December 1984, Romania closed its consulate in Debrecen, Hungary, 32 kilometres from the Romanian border. Bucharest said the action was taken for economic reasons.

Ceausescu's address to the central committee was reported by AGERPRES, but Romania's state media has yet to report the demand for the Hungarian consulate's closure.



A scene from Monday's protest at the Romanian embassy in Budapest

S. Africa says hundreds killed in Angolan bush war

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Hundreds of troops have been killed in land and air battles between South African forces and Cuban and Angolan soldiers in the bushlands of southern Angola, South Africa said Tuesday.

The army said that 12 of its men had died in the clashes, near the border with South African-ruled Namibia Monday, and about 200 Cubans and Angolans had been killed.

South Africa charged that its marxist foes had launched two attacks and warned that it would break off peace talks if fighting broke out again.

"This Cuban action could be the spark that confirms their aggressive intentions," Defence Minister Magnus Malan said in a statement.

The battles, around the Caluque Dam on the Cunene River, were the first since Cuba launched a surprise military thrust last month, moving thousands of men to within a few kilometres of the border.

The battles erupted shortly after a third round of U.S.-sponsored

peace talks in Cairo attended by Angolan, Cuban and South African delegations.

A military communiqué issued in Pretoria said the initial clash came when Cuban-Angolan armour pushed towards the South African-defended dam, which provides water for the Owambo tribesmen of drought-stricken north Namibia.

About 200 Cuban and Angolan troops and one South African died in the battle, some 12 kilometres from the border, it said.

Hours later, Cuban aircraft bombed the dam, killing 11 South Africans and violating a pledge given at peace talks that the water supply would not be threatened, Malan said.

Last month, South Africa called up reservists to counter Cuba's military thrust and the rival armies have now massed tens of thousands of men in the sandy bushlands.

'No Savimbi talks'
A top official of Angola's marxist government Tuesday ruled out talks with U.S.-backed rebels and said one-party rule for his homeland is the best assurance for national development.

Minister of State Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem told reporters that multi-party democracy has failed elsewhere in Africa and would not enable Angola to fulfill the goal of achieving a national identity.

He said the solution for Angola is for the UNITA rebels, who have waged war against the country's leftist government for 13 years, to lay down their arms and participate in national reconstruction.

Van-Dunem, who was accompanied by two other senior Angolan officials, met with reporters as UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was on the second day of a Washington visit aimed at rallying support for national reconciliation talks between the warring parties. Savimbi was to meet late Tuesday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Nov. 17 claims Athens killing

ATHENS (R) — The extreme left-wing guerrilla group November 17 claimed responsibility Wednesday for the killing of U.S. defence and naval attaché William E. Nordeen.

Nordeen, a 51-year-old U.S. navy captain, was killed by a remote-controlled bomb as he drove to work at the U.S. embassy in Athens on Tuesday morning.

November 17 said in a letter to Ethnos newspaper, its usual vehicle for claiming responsibility, that Nordeen was killed because of what it called U.S. support for "Turkish imperialism."

November 17, the most sophisticated urban guerrilla group in Greece, has claimed responsibility for a long list of political assassinations and bombings over the past 13 years.

The November 17 letter said killing Nordeen was the second stage of an operation launched May 23, when the group bombed the cars of Turkish diplomats in Athens to protest against the visit of Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz.

The letter blamed U.S. imperialism for the Turkish military occupation in northern Cyprus and for Turkish expansionism in the Aegean. It said Greece's ruling socialist Pasok Party, the main opposition party and the army had "sold out" the people of Cyprus.

The November 17 letter also called for Greece to pull out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and close some 20 U.S. military bases operating in the country.

Meanwhile, Public Order Minister Stathis Schiottis said he would soon announce new measures to combat political violence which has rocked the Greek capital this year.

In Washington, Defence Department spokesman Dan Howard called the killing of Nordeen "a senseless and cowardly murder of a highly regarded U.S. military officer."

Shultz begins Central American tour

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz starts a Central American tour Wednesday expected now to be little more than a show of support for U.S. allies.

Officials in the region had expected the Shultz trip would step up pressure on Nicaragua's leftist government to make political reforms.

But a day before his scheduled departure, the U.S.-backed rebels said they would extend a ceasefire indefinitely, removing fears of an immediate resumption of hostilities.

Washington analysts said they expected Shultz's visit to constitute little more than a show of support for U.S. allies.

"Basically, he's going to let them [the U.S. allies] know we didn't forget them," a State Department official said.

Shultz will not visit Nicaragua, which he recently called the region's "rotten apple."

The Reagan administration and its allies have maintained that only continued military pressure will force political reform in Nicaragua, but the contra rebels have little hope of winning renewed U.S. aid from Congress.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo recently cited a need to "relaunch Esquipulas II," the Central American peace plan signed here last year.

"The objective," Acevedo said, "will be to avoid the con-

solidation of the Nicaraguan regime." The fourth round of talks between the Sandinistas and the contras, initiated within the framework of the regional peace plan, collapsed June 9, spurring fears of renewed fighting.

But the contras said they would prolong indefinitely a 90-day ceasefire, which was to have expired Thursday, and a Nicaraguan Defence Ministry spokesman said the Sandinistas would announce a similar commitment.

Although Nicaragua is expected to remain the focus of Shultz's three-day trip, his first to Central America since 1986, he will also visit allies experiencing prolonged political and economic crisis.

Cordovez appeals to Afghan signatories

GENEVA (R) — United Nations trouble-shooter Diego Cordovez appealed to the signatories of the Afghan agreement Tuesday not to fuel hostilities, saying he had received nearly 100 complaints of pact violations.

Speaking on the eve of his departure for the region to check



Diego Cordovez

on adherence to the accord, which he negotiated in Geneva over six years, he told reporters: "These obligations stand. These obligations have to be fulfilled."

He said alleged violations included charges that lorries were moving arms or ammunition into Afghanistan from neighbouring Pakistan, where Afghan rebels and three million Afghan refugees are located.

He said Pakistan complained of attacks from Afghanistan.

"Any action which has the effect of fueling hostilities would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement," he warned.

He added that the four signatories, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States and the Soviet Union, had stated their commitment to the objectives of the agreement.

The agreement, providing for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and non-interference in Afghanistan or Pakistan, was designed to create conditions which could lead to peace. The rebels have vowed to continue to fight the Soviet-backed government.

Diego Cordovez, an Ecuadorian diplomat, will visit Iran, another Afghan neighbour, Wednesday and then Pakistan and Afghanistan during his two-week tour.

"The Pakistanis quite rightly say: 'These trucks are carrying goods.' Well, I said: 'Let us open one from time to time.'"

Superpowers exchange nuclear data

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chief U.S. negotiator at nuclear testing talks with the Soviet Union says that a four-month negotiating round is ending with high hopes on both sides and with a substantial exchange of testing data.

The negotiator, Ambassador C. Paul Robinson, told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday that both U.S. and Soviet negotiators believe treaties can be ready for ratification by the end of this year.

The treaties would limit the size of underground nuclear weapons tests and nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

"There is a sense of history among those involved" in the Geneva negotiations, said Robinson of the second round. "None of them believed this could be possible."

On their final day of talks, the two sides exchanged historical data on yields of past nuclear tests, seismic recordings and associated geological information, he said.

The two sides negotiated the Threshold Test Ban Treaty in 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty in 1976, but neither has been ratified. The Geneva talks have been aimed at reaching new verification agreements on the two pacts so they can finally be ratified.

The treaties prohibit nuclear tests of greater than 150 kilotons.

Robinson also said plans are far along for a historic joint verification experiment to be conducted by the two sides in August and September. The experiment, agreed to during the Washington summit last December, calls for each side to measure a test explosion of the other using on-site monitoring equipment.

Dukakis searches for running mate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President George Bush was running the gamut from foreign policy to the drought during campaign appearances Wednesday as Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis returned to Washington to meet with Senators in the stepped-up search for a running mate.

Dukakis, the certain Democratic presidential nominee, also planned to travel to the nation's central region later in the day and, like Bush, highlight the hardships caused by the long dry spell.

Bush, previewing his speech to

the World Affairs Council in San Francisco, said Americans should be "very, very wary" about whether Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's call for sweeping changes in the Soviet Union actually will lead to "a fundamental departure from their marxist system."

On the other hand, the certain Republican presidential nominee, said Gorbachev should be encouraged to move ahead with his twin programmes of "glasnost," or openness, and "perestroika," or restructuring.

In interviews Tuesday, Bush said he was not worried about a

recent polls which showed him running 13 points behind Dukakis.

"I like to come back," he said. "I think I'm going to win."

Bush was heading back to Washington after a brief stopover in Wisconsin.

Dukakis, meanwhile, was spending Wednesday on Capitol Hill in meetings with as many as 30 Democratic senators. Among them, perhaps, will be his eventual choice for a vice presidential nominee.

Sources say the Dukakis campaign is seeking exhaustive background information, even driving

records, from potential candidates, to avoid any embarrassing surprises after the ticket has been set.

The most recent among the possible candidates reportedly declining to be considered is Congressman Thomas Foley of Washington, the House of Representatives majority leader.

At a joint appearance Wednesday in Boston with Dukakis, Senator Alan Cranston, said the "betting on Capitol Hill seems to be John Glenn and Lloyd Bentsen as the front-runners" for the number two spot.

Bhutto renews warning to Zia

KARACHI (R) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto said Wednesday her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) would stir up agitation if President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq postponed promised general elections.

"The PPP will launch a countrywide agitation along with other democratic forces against the present government if the elections are not held according to the promise," she told party workers in her hometown of Larkana, 320 kilometres north of Karachi.

The country was passing through a deep political crisis that could be solved only by an elected government, she said.

Zia promised general elections

within 90 days May 29 when he fired Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and dissolved the national assembly, the lower house of parliament, and the four provincial assemblies.

Press reports quoting official sources in Islamabad said Wednesday that the government might not be able to hold the elections on time because of a combination of monsoon rains, hot weather, wheat harvesting and a nationally celebrated Muslim festival.

Ministers in a caretaker cabinet said elections would be held on schedule.

Other opposition politicians

have endorsed the idea of agitation if the elections were not held according to Zia's promise.

One of them, N.D. Khan, appealed to the nation Wednesday to organise a "black day" July 5 to condemn Zia's seizure of power in a 1977 coup that overthrew executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, father of Benazir.

"Zia is now on the defensive and we should now be on the offensive to compel him to hold free general elections," said Khan, PPP deputy secretary-general.

He said every house and vehicle should hoist a black flag and every man should wear a black



Benazir Bhutto
armband in protest against Zia's 11-year rule.

France focuses on train's last minutes

PARIS (AP) — Investigators, delving into what caused the head-on collision of two trains in a Paris station, are focusing attention on the final 40 minutes of a train trip that resulted in 59 deaths.

The eight-car suburban train experienced brake trouble eight kilometres outside Paris after a passenger pulled the emergency stop at Vert de Maisons, an unscheduled station, 40 minutes before the 7:10 P.M. (1710 GMT) accident Monday, rail officials said.

After a 26-minute delay there, the train headed for Paris, but the braking trouble continued, railroad officials said Tuesday. By the time the train was two kilometres out of Gare de Lyon station, officials said driver Daniel Saulin, 42, appeared unable to stop it. He warned his passengers to move to the back of the train as it rushed 70-80 kilometres per hour through a stop signal and hurtled into a station-ary four-car train.

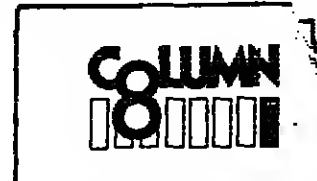
The front cars sheered into each other and joined in a tangle of metal.

Through the night and into Tuesday morning, 250 rescue workers struggled to cut the injured free and France watched as the number of bodies grew steadily. It quickly became Paris' worst train disaster.

SNCF, the state-run rail company, reported 59 dead. The Paris emergency services said 38 were injured.

SNCF, the transport ministry and judicial authorities will conduct three investigations into the crash, said Philippe Rouvillois, director general of the rail company.

"There is a tie, the nature of which we do not yet know, between the use of the alarm signal (emergency stop) which had immobilised the train a short time before... and the catastrophe," SNCF official Roger Bessis told reporters at a Tuesday news conference.



Imelda Marcos' shoe-hoard grows

MANILA (R) — Government investigators say they have retrieved another 530 pairs of shoes once owned by former first lady Imelda Marcos, who is already legendary for the 3,000 pairs she left behind when she fled the Philippines. The latest batch of shoes was recovered from mansions in her central Philippines home town of Tacloban, a spokesman for the Presidential Commission on Good Government said Wednesday. The shoes were in 77 crates of personal belongings which included seven grand pianos and two massage chairs. Imelda Marcos left the Philippines in 1986 when a civilian-backed military revolt ousted her husband, President Ferdinand Marcos. The couple now live in exile in Hawaii.

China arrests 133 for killing pandas

PEKING (R) — Police in southwest China's Sichuan Province, last refuge of the giant panda, have arrested 133 people in 10 months for killing the rare animals or dealing in them, the People's Daily said on Wednesday. Nine were sentenced to life imprisonment and 33 to terms of more than 10 years in jail, the newspaper said. The skins of pandas, which now number only about 1,000 in the wooded mountains of Sichuan, are usually smuggled to Hong Kong where they are sold for several thousand U.S. dollars apiece. China announced last year that panda killers or smugglers could face the death sentence. None has so far been executed.

'Wimp' found guilty of murder

LOS ANGELES (R) — A college professor described by defence witnesses as a physically inept "wimp" was found guilty Tuesday of first-degree murder for killing a teenage male prostitute and dismembering his body with a chainsaw. Max Franc, a frail 58-year-old man with a mop of thick grey hair, showed no visible emotion as the unanimous jury verdict was read out. The prosecution said in the five-week trial that Franc, a former professor at California State University in Fresno, shot Tracy Nute at his West Hollywood apartment last August when their homosexual relationship turned sour. Franc then cut up Nute's corpse in his bathtub with a rented chainsaw and dumped the dismembered parts at two separate rural locations outside Los Angeles, the prosecution said.

Monet sold for record price

LONDON (R) — A painting by French impressionist Claude Monet was sold for a record £14.3 million (\$24.3 million) at a London auction Tuesday night. "Dance in the Prairie" was bought by an anonymous collector bidding by telephone after a tense five-minute auction, setting a record for a Monet. The price included a 10 per cent buyer's premium. The previous record for a Monet was only set the previous day at a Christie's Auction when the painter's "The Blue House" sold for £3.85 million (\$6.57 million). Sotheby's auctioneers said "Dance in the Prairie" was the world's third most expensive painting after Vincent Van Gogh's "Irises" sold for \$53.9 million in New York in November, and his "Sunflowers" bought in London in March 1987 for \$39.9 million.

Shippers stuck with waste

OSLO (R) — Norwegian shippers said Wednesday they did not know what to do with 15,000 tonnes of illegally dumped waste ash loaded on to a freighter at the Guinean island of Kassa. The waste, from Philadelphia in the United States, forms part of the dumping scandal in West Africa which has caused an international furor. "We don't know where the ship is going," said shipowner Tom Klavness of the Oslo-based Klavness shipping group. He said the firm had not received permission from any country to dump the waste and declined comment on an uncorroborated report in a Norwegian daily that it would be shipped back to the United States. The affair has led to the arrest of at least 10 Guinean officials and Norwegian honorary consul in Guinea. Workers took eight days to load the waste aboard the Panamanian-flagged Norwegian ship Banya. The Norwegian firm shipped the waste to the island, near the Guinean capital Conakry, earlier this year. Klavness said he did not know when the vessel would leave port. "Guinea is Guinea," he said, declining all further comment.